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HISTORIC BUILDING SURVEY REPORT FLAT, ALASKA

by Rolfe G. Buzzell and Darrel L. Lewis

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Rolfe G. Buzzell and Darrell L. Lewis are historians with the State of Alaska's Office of History and Archaeology in Anchorage, Alaska. This study is a result of a cooperative agreement between the Bureau of Land Management and the State of Alaska, Department of Natural Resources. This report also listed as Office of History and Archaeology Report Number 51.

Cover Photo

City of Flat, Alaska, 1912-1914. Auringer collection, Anchorage Museum of History & Art.

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ABSTRACT

In July and August of 1993, staff from the Alaska Archaeological Survey unit of the Office of History and Archaeology (OHA), Alaska Division of Parks and Outdoor Recreation, conducted a historic structures survey in the town of Flat, Alaska. The survey was carried out under a Cooperative Agreement between the United States Department of Interior, Bureau of Land Management and the State of Alaska, Department of Natural Resources to document and evaluate historic properties associated with the Iditarod National Historic Trail.

Located in southwest Alaska between the Kuskokwim and Yukon rivers, Flat was the largest mining camp in the Iditarod mining district. Gold was discovered in Otter Creek in the winter of 1908 and the town of Iditarod developed as the supply center for the district. Flat began as a small mining camp at the confluence of Flat and Otter creeks. By the 1920s, it supplanted Iditarod as the supply center and largest town in the Iditarod district. The residents built the town on mining claims. Flat also became an important destination on the Iditarod Trail, which linked the remote mining camps and towns between Seward and Nome. The claim holders and large scale mining operators blocked efforts to incorporate the town and Flat was never platted. Gold mining activity focused on the creeks surrounding Flat until the 1920s, when rich gold bearing gravels were discovered under the town. Between the 1920s and the 1960s, natural disasters and several mining operators conducted large scale mining within the town, forcing merchants and residents to move their buildings. Over the years, mining activity transformed the appearance of the town. The buildings, structures and sites that survive illustrate the historic themes of mining, commerce and community development.

During the 1993 survey, OHA staff inventoried 110 buildings, structures and sites in the town of Flat. They include 26 properties associated with mining activities, 24 properties associated with commerce, 61 properties used as residences, and nine properties associated with public buildings or facilities, such as the school, hospital, community hall, and post office. Ninety-nine of the properties date from 1910 to 1945, including 20 properties from the 1910s, 36 properties from the 1920s, 39 properties from the 1930s, and four properties from 1940 to 1945. More than half of Flat's buildings and structures were moved at least once due to natural disasters and mining activities, and many were moved two or three times. The historic fabric that remains in Flat is a second or third generation mining camp dating from the 1930s and early 1940s. The frontier street-scapes of the 1910s have disappeared.

Thirty-seven properties were inventoried at four mining camps in the immediate area around Flat. Buildings, structures and sites documented near Flat date from the 1910s to the 1970s. They include 19 properties associated with the Riley/Otter Creek Camp, six properties associated with the Discovery/Peter Miscovich Camp, one structure associated with the Riley Dredge, five properties associated with the Golden Horn Mine, and six properties associated with the Fullerton Camp on lower Flat Creek. These four camps and the Riley Dredge include two properties dating from the 1910s, six properties dating from the 1920s, 14 properties dating from the 1930s, and one property dating from 1940-1945. Most of these buildings, structures and sites have been moved, providing additional evidence of a tradition in the Flat area of moving buildings and structures.

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INTRODUCTION

During the summer of 1993, staff from the Office of History and Archaeology of the Alaska Division of Parks and Outdoor Recreation spent four weeks conducting a historic buildings survey in Flat, Alaska. This work was carried out under a Cooperative Agreement between the United States Department of Interior, Bureau of Land Management and the State of Alaska, Department of Natural Resources to document and evaluate historic properties associated with the Iditarod National Historic Trail.

Flat is located in southwest Alaska between the Yukon and Kuskokwim rivers (Figure 1). The project area is 280 air miles northwest of Anchorage. Flat is situated at the confluence of Flat and Otter creeks, eight miles southeast of the ghost town of Iditarod. Otter Creek flows west into the Iditarod River, which in turn flows into the Innoko and Yukon Rivers.

The project area is located in the Kuskokwim Mountains. The topography includes a succession of northeast trending ridges with broadly rounded summits and gentle slopes. The valleys are broad and sediment-filled to form flat floors. The lowlands are drained by small streams. The vegetation consists of upland forests, including white spruce, birch, aspen, and balsam poplar, and black spruce on north-facing slopes and poorly drained flat areas. Typical undergrowth species are willow,

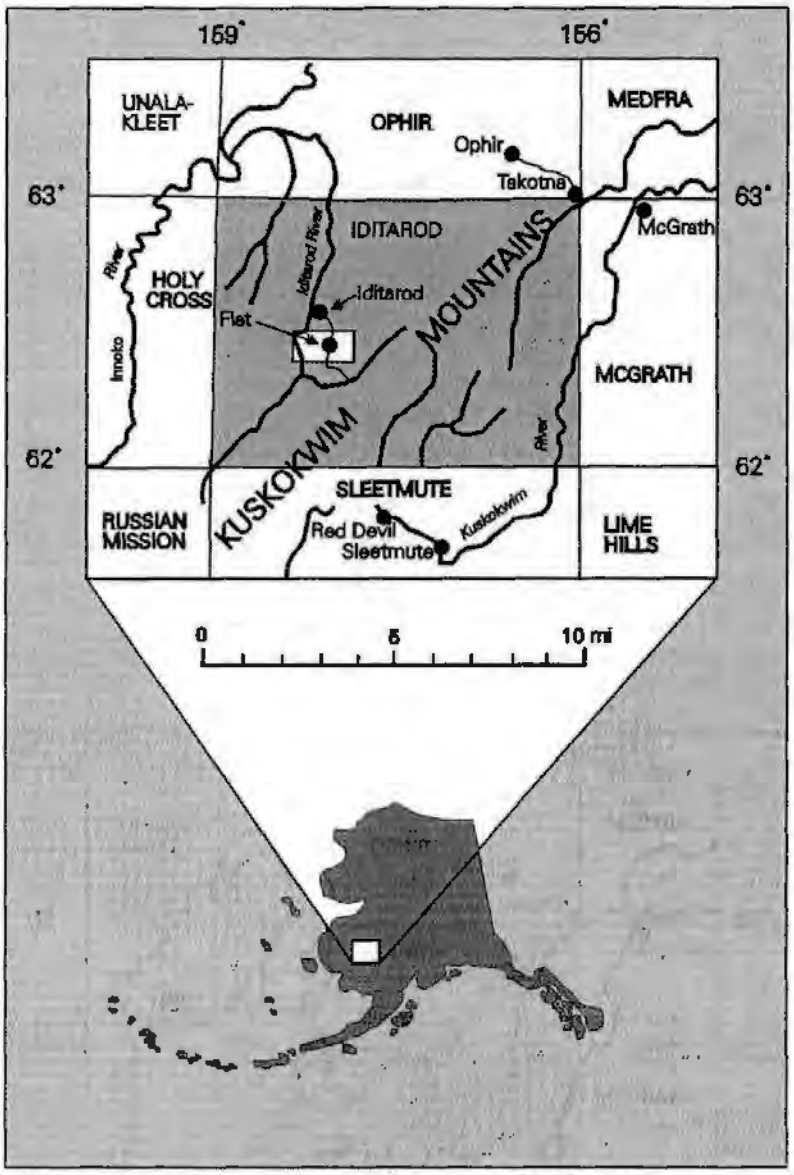

Figure 1. Map of the project area in the Iditarod Quadrangle of southwest Alaska.

alder, ferns, rose, high bush cranberry, lingonberry, raspberry, currant, Labrador tea and horsetail.

The temperatures average from 37° to 68° Fahrenheit (F) in summer and from -11° to 20° F in the winter. Extremes range from -61° to 90° F. Annual precipitation averages 18 inches including 56 inches of snow (Selkregg 1976:20, 70, 189).

Flat is not connected by road to other western Alaskan communities or the Alaska state road network. Thirty-six miles of secondary roads in the area link Flat and outlying mining camps. That includes an eight mile road between Flat and Iditarod that was impassable by vehicle during the summer of 1993. Flat has a 4,900' airstrip that is long enough for C-130 and DC-6 aircraft to land. The airstrip serves as the local transportation hub. McGrath, located 75 air miles to the northeast, is the nearest regional air transportation hub. Access to the project area is possible by boat in the summer by way of the Yukon River, the Innoko River (560 miles) and the Iditarod River (125 miles) to Iditarod. The advent of air transportation in the 1920s gradually supplanted river access. Overland access during the winter is possible over segments of the Iditarod Trail, but winter transportation is limited to local and recreational traffic.

The region is sparsely populated. Flat has been occupied continuously since 1909. During the winter of 1992-1993, only six people lived in Flat during the winter. The population in the area increases to 20-30 during the summer due to gold mining exploration and production. Six families have small mining operations in the area around Flat, but most people reside elsewhere in Alaska or in the lower 48 states. They rely on Flat's airstrip and postal services to carry on their mining operations. Another 10-15 people own buildings in Flat, but use them seasonally for hunting, trapping, or recreation. Mining is the principal economic activity in the area. Subsistence and recreational activities have played only a minor role in the area's economy in recent years.

Flat was never incorporated as a local government and the town was never platted. The land underlying the town is owned by the federal government and is tied up in mining claims. In the past, mining claim holders and large mining companies opposed incorporating the town or platting the land to preserve their rights to mine the placer claims under the town.

The principal goals of the 1993 Flat historic building survey were to inventory the historic buildings and structures in the town and to collect information about local history and the built environment. The highest priority was collection of data about the buildings and structures. A secondary priority was to inventory buildings and collect data on nearby mining camps and the ghost town of Iditarod. Limitations on transportation between Flat and Iditarod allowed the crew to spend only two days at Iditarod. The results of the partial inventory of Iditarod will be presented in a separate report. Four mining camps near Flat (Figure 2) were partially or fully inventoried during the 1993 field season. They included the Riley/Otter Creek Dredging Company Camp, the Discovery/Peter Miscovich Camp, the Golden Horn Camp, and the Fullerton Camp on lower Flat Creek. The resources documented in those four camps are included in this report.

The cultural resources survey crew from the Office of History and Archaeology consisted of project leader Rolfe Buzzell (historian, Ph.D), Steve Posgate (historian, MA), and college history interns Darrell Lewis and Ursula Schwaiger. Volunteer Dean Littlepage and BLM archaeologist Julia Steele also assisted with the field work for short periods.

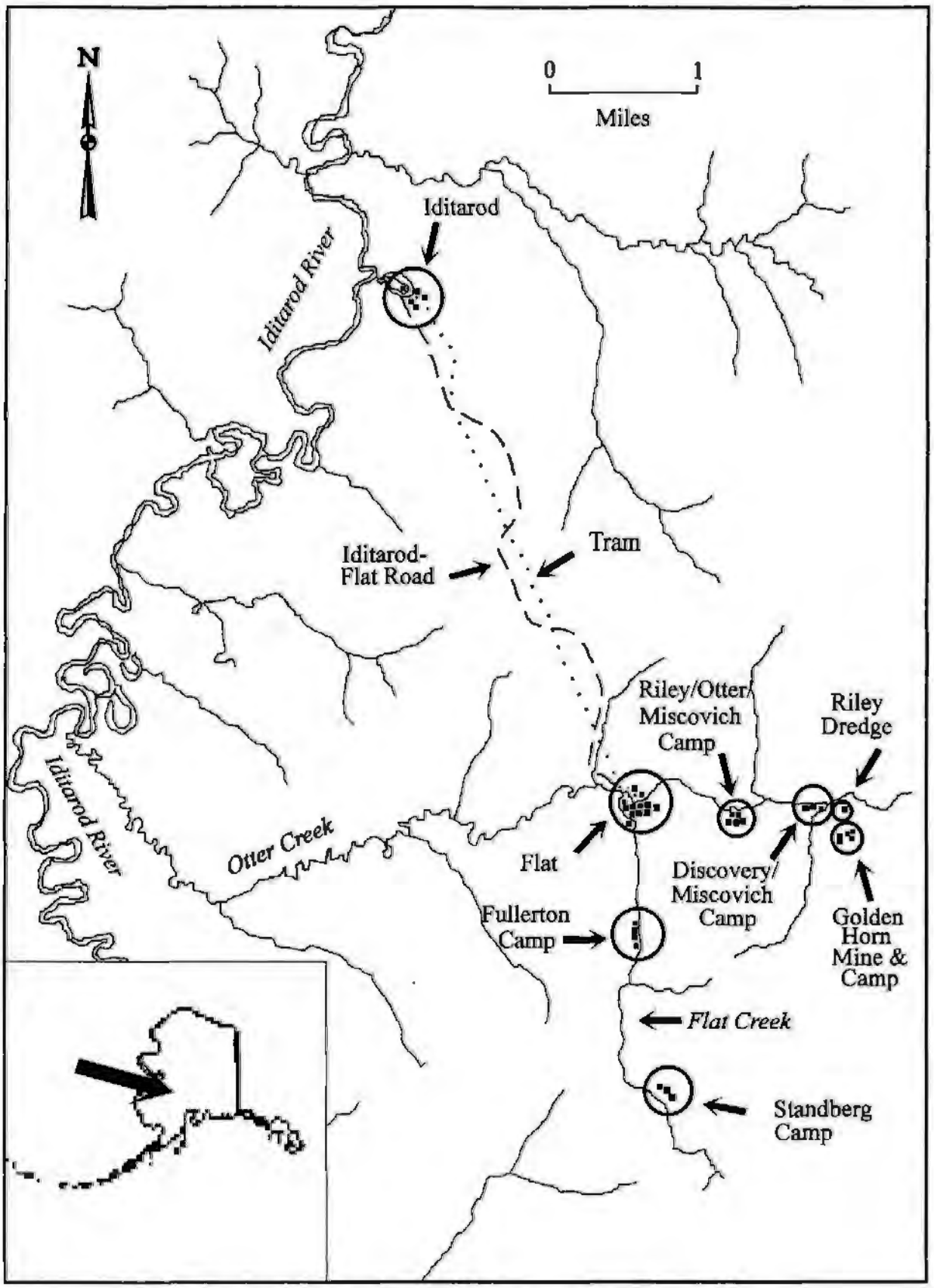

Figure 2. Map of selected mining camps in the Flat-Iditarod area, 1993.

HISTORIC CONTEXT

Introduction

The town of Flat is associated with the development of gold mining and settlement in the Iditarod Mining District. It is also associated with the Iditarod National Historic Trail. Flat started as a mining camp in 1908 in the shadow of the town of Iditarod, the supply center for the new mining district. In the 1910s, the town of Iditarod went into decline as Flat emerged as the principal mining camp. Flat replaced Iditarod as the main supply town and population center of the district in the early 1920s. During the 1920s and 1930s, the physical layout of Flat changed due to natural disasters and mining within the town's boundaries. Merchants, businessmen and residents were forced to move their buildings and homes as draglines and dredges mined the ground on which the town had been built. World War II practically brought mining in the Iditarod district to a halt. Mining resumed after World War II, but Flat gradually declined as the richest placer deposits were worked out.

Nature of the gold deposits and early mining development

Understanding the nature of gold deposits on Flat and Otter creeks is necessary to explain the mining history and its effect on the town of Flat. Prospecting for gold in the lower Yukon and Kuskokwim river drainages began in the 1880s and accelerated with the Klondike and Nome gold rushes in the late 1890s. Prospectors found placer gold on Ganes Creek, a tributary of the Innoko River, in the summer of 1906. News of that strike caused a stampede of miners, resulting in discoveries on Ophir Creek in 1906 and Ruby Creek the following year. In the winter of 1908, prospectors William A. Dikeman and John Beaton went up the Haiditarod (Iditarod) River and prospected on Otter Creek. On Christmas Day they discovered gold 12 miles above the mouth of Otter Creek and two miles above its confluence with Flat Creek (Mertie and Harrington 1924:109; Mertie 1933:217). On the way to Ophir to record their find in early 1909, Dikeman and Beaton reported the discovery to the crew of a steamship bound for Fairbanks (Mackey 1988:82).

Once news of the discovery reached Fairbanks, it took little time for a stampede to start. Prospector Lawrence Ramus discovered gold on Flat Creek on November 5, 1909, prompting a rush to that creek during the summer of 1910 (BLM 1982:88). Mining activity concentrated along 2.25 miles of Otter Creek and on the lower reaches of Flat Creek several miles above its mouth (Brooks 1911:44-45). The district was originally known as the Otter Mining District, which encompassed Flat, Iditarod, Discovery and a number of camps in the immediate area. Flat Creek held the richest placer deposits. Miners staked the first claims in the vicinity of Flat in 1909 on what is now known as the Glen Association claims just south of Flat. The Marietta Claim on upper Flat Creek proved to be the richest claim in the district. Values averaged $13.50 per square foot at 1909 gold prices (Carter 1988:48,50). Flat Creek quickly became the jewel of the district.

While Flat Creek contained the richest gold deposits, the gold bearing gravels on Otter Creek were unusually wide, particularly near its confluence with Flat Creek. Otter Creek's pay

streak varied from 1,200 feet wide on the Glen Association claims to 2,000 feet wide near the mouth of Flat Creek, making Otter Creek one of the widest pay streaks in North America (Gularte 1992:1). Starting in Flat, the pay streak extended 1.5 miles up Otter Creek (Mertie 1933:7-14). Flat and Otter creeks became the largest producing streams in the Iditarod district and eventually accounted for an estimated 1,067,000 ounces, or about 65 percent of the total gold production of the area between 1915 and 1990 (Bundtzen *et al.* 1992:22).

Early mining methods included steam powered hoisting engines and manual labor. The miners removed the overburden, excavated stream deposits, lifted the gold bearing gravels to washing plants, passed it through sluices, and removed tailings (Maddren 1911:261). The stampede drew laborers in large numbers, prompting miners in Fairbanks to play down the importance of the find in order to stem the flow of laborers from the Fairbanks area (*Iditarod Pioneer*, April 8,1911). By late 1910, 3,000-4,000 people were working in the district (Miscovich 1995:I-2; Carter 1988:10). Sixteen operations in the vicinity of Flat and Otter creeks employed 250 men and produced about $500,000 in gold. This increased to 850 men and about $2,500,000 in 1911 (Bundtzen *et al.* 1992:18).

Settlement of Flat and Iditarod, 1908-1920

The new district was initially supplied from a hastily built town called Otter City at the mouth of Otter Creek. Prospectors poled boats carrying equipment and supplies up Otter Creek to the mining camps. The town of Iditarod, which was downstream from Otter City at the head of navigation on the Iditarod River, was established in June 1909. Iditarod rapidly displaced Otter City as the district's supply center. Fuel, food, machinery, parts, building materials and other necessities came by boat. From Iditarod, horses carried supplies and equipment eight miles overland to the mining camps (Figure 3). By September 1910, over 1,000 tons of supplies and equipment had arrived in Iditarod and 5,000 tons were on the way (Carter 1988:10). In 1910, the recording office for the Otter Mining District was established at Iditarod (Mackey 1988:89, 102). Most of the mining activity was in the vicinity of the confluence of Flat and Otter creeks. Several mining camps, including Flat and Discovery, quickly grew into towns.

The first miners set up tents along the banks of Flat Creek near their claims. Frank Stanley built a roadhouse at the mouth of Flat Creek on June 7, 1910, and is credited with the founding of Flat. He was so successful that in a short time he expanded his business (Figure 4). Other people established businesses at the site (Mackey 1989:117). Flat started as a small scatter of tents. Soon businesses and residences stood on the south side of Otter Creek and the west side of Flat Creek, near the present location of the Matheson Dredge (Miscovich 1995:I-2). Within two months, the camp had a population of 1,000, three roadhouses, and an assortment of businesses and dry goods stores, shops, laundries, bars, blacksmiths, and restaurants (BLM 1982:88). The residents named the town after Flat Creek. At first the town was characterized by tents, log buildings, and muddy streets. As the community grew, the merchants and residents constructed wood frame buildingsand wooden sidewalks. Within two years, Flat and the nearby community of Discovery housed most of the miners and small businesses that serviced the mining industry in the district (Bundtzen *et al.* 1992:20).

Figure 3. Pack train from Iditarod crossing Otter Creek at Flat, July 4, 1910. Photo courtesy of the Special Collections Division, University of Washington Libraries.

In 1912, the Yukon Gold Dredging Company, owned by the Guggenheims, purchased and leased a large number of mining claims on Flat Creek. The company installed an electric powered, bucket line, stacker dredge on the Marietta claims on upper Flat Creek, two to three miles above its mouth (Eakin 1913:303). The arrival of the Guggenheim interests signaled a major transformation for mining in the district and the character of the town of Flat. The dredge inaugurated large-scale, mechanized mining in the district. It signaled a decline in the number of small scale operations using hand mining methods. A tram with wooden rails was built from Iditarod to Flat to transport the components of the Guggenheim Dredge to Flat. The tram substantially lowered transportation costs between the head of navigation on the Iditarod River and the mining camps in the Otter Creek valley. The massive Guggenheim operation prompted a rapid expansion of the town of Flat. The company built offices, housing and maintenance facilities in and around Flat.

In a short time, Flat businessmen established most of the amenities of a modern town. Early photographs show power poles and lines that carried electricity throughout the town. The town's location at the center of mining activity and eight miles south of Iditarod at the end of the tram line made it a logical distribution center for the surrounding mining camps. According to early photographs of Flat, First Street ran east to west parallel to a meander of Otter Creek. Second Street was located south of First Street. Two-story log structures and wood frame buildings with false fronts lined First and Second streets (Figure 5). Businesses included the

Figure 4. The town of Flat on Otter Creek, Iditarod, Alaska, July 4th, 1910. Photo courtesy of the Special Collections Division, University of Washington Libraries.

Miners and Merchants Bank, the C.T. Suter General Merchandise Store, the Arcade Restaurant, the Guggenheim Hospital, and the Home Hotel. Cigar stores, laundries, baths, and dental practices also located in Flat. The horse drawn tram from Iditarod and a rough wagon road entered Flat from the west. The tram stopped at the end of Second Street while the road entered First Street near the hospital. Residences were generally located on or near Flat Creek Road, the principal north-south street. Like the business district, the residential area consisted of log and wood frame structures. A few cabins stood on the north side of Otter Creek. They were connected with the rest of the town by a footbridge.

By 1912, the population of Flat, not including miners on the surrounding creeks, dropped to about 300. In addition to the Guggenheim Dredge, eight other operations worked on upper Flat Creek. The number of workers mining on Flat Creek was around 400. Miners on Otter Creek used scrapers and hydraulic plants in open cut mines. On Otter Creek, ten operations employed 450 men on three claims. Six other streams were worked, bringing the total number employed in mining in the district to about 975 (Eakin 1913:303). Mining activity peaked in the district in 1912, with a total of 36 mining operations. Gold production for the district increased from 24,187 ounces in 1910 to 169,312 ounces in 1912 (Bundtzen *et al.* 1992:18). A number of small operators combined and invested in large-scale equipment. In 1914, the Riley

Figure 5. The town of Flat, August 1, 1911. Lomen photo courtesy of the Anchorage Museum of History and Art.

and Marston Company installed a gas powered dredge on Otter Creek. Two years later John Beaton and Harry Donnelley began operating a gas powered dredge on Black Creek two miles east of Flat (Smith 1917:54; Brooks 1918:58-59).

The shift from small scale to large-scale mining technology had repercussions for the development of Flat. As the richest and most accessible ground was mined out, big companies purchased the most promising claims and invested capital to purchase large-scale mining equipment. Many small scale miners became discouraged at their diminishing returns and left the district. Others opted to work for wages for large-scale operators or drop out of mining to start businesses. Large-scale mining required mechanics, machinists and other specialized workers as well as businesses to feed, house and entertain the laborers that thawed the frozen ground, tended ditches, and operated the dredges. The new commercial activity generated by large-scale dredging gave the town of Flat a new stability in the 1910s. As the number of independent miners working on the creeks declined, the number of wage laborers and new businesses in Flat grew. During this period, Flat's business district had three general stores, a jewelry store, a haberdashery, an Arctic Brotherhood Hall, a Moose Hall, four saloons, a jewelry store, a hospital, a hotel, a pool hall and card room, several restaurants, and the Agency American Bank (Bagoy 1995:138, 139; McDonald 1969:16). The Guggenheims built ware-

houses, a machine shop, a huge power plant, a hospital and other facilities in Flat during these years. Dredges later destroyed the nearby town of Discovery by dredging the ground under the town. The residents of Discovery moved to Flat.

Flat had an active "red light" district in the 1910s with at least 15 prostitutes. These women were known by colorful nicknames such as the "Irish Queen," "Beef Trust," "White Rat," "Three Dog Annie," "Kitty the Bitch," "Pie Face," "Queen," "Bull Dog," "Modie," "Talkeetna Red," "Tootsie," "Black Bear," and "Oregon Mare". Many of the women worked in Dawson, Fairbanks and other mining camps before coming to Flat. Some, such as "Tootsie," who was a black woman, worked first in Iditarod and moved to Flat as Iditarod declined. In keeping with the tradition established in other Alaskan mining communities, Flat's houses of prostitution were confined to an area away from the business and residential districts. During the 1910s, the red light district was located just west of town and east of the Bagoy farm (Figure 6). The cribs, as their places of business were called, tended to be small buildings during Flat's early years. Although prostitutes were prohibited from plying their trade within the town's

Figure 6. The town of Flat with Otter Creek in the foreground, 1914. The view is looking east. The red light district is just above the bridge. The John Bagoy family farm, located west of Flat and south of Otter Creek, is in the center. Clemons photo courtesy of the Anchorage Museum of History and Art.

boundaries, during Flat's early years they visited the town and attended social gatherings such as community dances (Bagoy 1995:138).

The Iditarod Trail was important in Flat's development, given the community's isolated location in western Alaska, the long winters, and the seasonally frozen waterways. During the winter months, the trail was the only transportation link between Flat, other Alaskan communities and the outside world. The Iditarod Trail began in 1910 when the Alaska Road Commission blazed a trail from Seward to Nome by way of the Innoko and Iditarod mining districts. The government established a post office in Flat in 1912 (U.S. Postal Records 1912). Dog sleds carried the winter mail, passengers, and, occasionally, gold throughout the 1910s and early 1920s. Mail carriers arrived in Flat every Saturday afternoon from McGrath and the dogs were sheltered in specially modified dog barns. Dog and horse drawn sleds transported equipment, supplies and wood over local or "feeder" routes of the Iditarod Trail during the winters. Miners occasionally transported equipment to Flat by dog sled, although most heavy equipment came into the district during the summer months by boat through Iditarod (Fullerton 1995:116, 117).

Gold production and the number of people living in the Iditarod mining district peaked in 1912. In 1913, production in the district dropped to 89,977 ounces and the number of people employed dropped to 750 (Bundtzen *et al.* 1992:18). The population of Flat averaged 700-800 people through the early and mid 1910s (Bagoy 1995:140). Many miners left the district in 1917 and 1918 to sign up for the military during World War I (Bundtzen *et al.* 1992:22). Mining production declined to less than a quarter of the 1912 figures; only about 90 men worked at mining in the district (Brooks and Martin 1921:92). Discouraged by low returns of gold, the Guggenheims closed down their operation and dismantled their Yukon Gold Dredge in 1918 only a few hundred yards southeast of Flat. A gold strike in Ruby drew additional miners from the Iditarod mining camps (Herms 1965:37). Gold production came primarily from the two remaining dredges in the Otter Creek drainage and a few hydraulic operations on Otter and Flat creeks. Flat's population dropped to around 500 in the late teens (Bagoy 1995:I-140). The growth of the business sector in Flat partially offset the population decline until the end of World War I, when gold production and the number of people employed in area mining began to increase again.

Flat's gradual decline in population in the 1910s contrasted with the steep decline in Iditarod. Promoters and merchants had overestimated the mineral wealth in the district and overbuilt facilities in Iditarod. Iditarod's status as the transhipment, supply center, and seat of local government was short lived. By 1918, the population of the district declined to half the number of people present during the stampede (Martin 1920:48). Business receipts in Iditarod during 1918 dropped to a third of their 1917 total. By 1920, the population of the town of Iditarod was about 50 (Mackey 1989:110, 122). Equipment and supplies landed at Iditarod were often hauled directly to Flat. Warehouses, commercial buildings, and houses were moved on skids in the winter from Iditarod to Flat. Bolstered by close proximity to the mines, Flat prospered at the expense of Iditarod. Flooding and rechanneling of the Iditarod River in 1922 left the town of Iditarod on a shallow oxbow slough. The town was virtually abandoned by the late 1920s.

Flat during the 1920s and 1930s

The 1920s and 1930s was a time of decline, consolidation, and change for Flat. After 1917, the building boom that had transformed Stanley's Roadhouse into a bustling town died. Many of the structures that appeared in Flat after that date were moved from Iditarod and Discovery. The later was destroyed when the Riley Dredge mined claims underlying that town in the late 1910s. The service industry in Flat that supported mining also suffered during the end of the decade. Fires, flooding, intense mining activity within the town, construction of new facilities, and the relocation of buildings to the community altered Flat's appearance.

Flat had a number of fires that did varying amounts of damage. On May 3, 1913, a fire broke out in the Home Hotel. It spread quickly, destroying the entire business district (Mackey 1988:119). A fire in 1924 started in Durand's Cafe on First Street (Figure 7) and consumed most of the commercial buildings on First and Second streets. Among the buildings destroyed were Durand's cafe, Gularte's Dry Goods Store, Donnelley and Sheppard's Store, and the Moose Hall (Fullerton 1995:I-109). After the fire, only one major two-story structure remained in the business district. Local residents saved several one-story buildings in the downtown area, including the Mutchler/Uotila/Fullerton Barn (AHRS Number IDT-097).[1]

Figure 7. Main Street in Flat, looking west, prior to the 1924 fire. Photo courtesy of Mark Kepler, Flat, Alaska.

[1] The Alaska Heritage Resources Survey (AHRS) is the state-wide inventory of prehistoric and historic sites in Alaska.

After the fire, the central business district shifted to the east. Some businesses built new buildings while others moved buildings from Iditarod and Discovery. Harry Donnelley and Harry Sheppard built new and larger facilities. Donnelley was an aggressive businessman and part owner of one of two dredges operating in the area. In the late 1920s, he developed a commercial complex that included a combination store and bank building (IDT-077) and a number of warehouses (Figure 8). Donnelley built the store/bank building and moved most of the warehouses to Flat from Iditarod. Residents combined resources to rebuild the Community Hall in 1925 (IDT-070). Other businessmen moved residential structures to the new commercial district and converted them to businesses. For example, Andy Miscovich purchased his brother Peter's old home, moved it to its present location, and opened it as the new Branch Pool Hall (IDT-071) (Miscovich 1995:I-6). Residents moved other buildings, such as the Mutchler/Uotila/ Fullerton Barn (IDT-097), out of the commercial section of town after the fire.

Periodic flooding on Otter Creek also impacted Flat. Warm spells and sudden thaws during winters caused glaciation on Otter Creek. Melting snow ran over the ice, occasionally flooding low lying areas on the south side of Otter Creek (Agoff 1995:207). The flooding prompted business owners and residents in the affected areas to move buildings to higher ground. The new Community Hall, which was constructed in a low spot near Otter Creek, was

Figure 8. The Donnelley and Sheppard complex, including the Store (left), Assay Building (center) and Standard Oil Warehouse (right), 1930. Photo courtesy of John Miscovich, Flat, Alaska.

moved to its present location in the 1944 after it was damaged during flooding in 1942 (Agoff 1995:217). During the 1930s, the Alderson family moved their home and the post office (IDT-076) up the hill directly to the south of where the building was originally located. The Fullerton House (IDT-133) was also moved from the south edge of Otter Creek to higher ground in the 1930s (Miscovich 1995:IV-52; Fullerton 1995:I-113).

Flat was hastily built on mining claims, which had major consequences for the town. Claim holders allowed merchants and residents to build on their mining claims on condition that the occupants move if the claim holders wanted to mine the claims. Mining initially focused on upper Flat Creek and by 1912 the thriving town was nearly the size of Iditarod (Polk 1912:257). In December 1912, a town commission was organized in Flat to oversee the community prior to a planned incorporation vote. The arrival of the Guggenheim interests disrupted attempts to form a local government and a vote on incorporation never occurred (Mackey 1988:118). The Guggenheims acquired every claim on lower Flat Creek, including those beneath the town. They brought in a dredge and proceeded to mine much of lower Flat Creek, including the southern end of the town. The Guggenheims started a trend of acquisition and consolidation of large blocks of claims and mining them by large-scale technology. John Beaton, J.E. Riley, Harry Donnelley and Alex Matheson continued the trend in the following decades, displacing large numbers of miners and laborers. Gold production in the district increased, but the population dropped sharply and many merchants had to close their businesses. As the number of residents declined, the impetus to establish a local government in Flat dissipated. Local businesses worked with the U.S. Marshall and the U.S. Commissioner in Iditarod to maintain order, but the development of the amenities of a local government, such as fire protection, elected officials, and platted streets, never occurred in Flat.

In the early 1920s, the Northland Develoment Company began profitably remining Guggenheim tailings with a dragline at the southern edge of town. The company forced residents who had built houses on these tailings in the late 1910s off the claims (Miscovich 1995:I-2-3). This trend of forced relocation of buildings in the town continued for many years as claims beneath the town were mined and remined. The mining operators kept their plans secret and gave short notice to businesses and residents as to which claims they would mine. The 1924 fire, which laid waste to a large tract of rich ground, accelerated the mining of claims under the town. Alex Matheson, who purchased the Beaton Dredge, took advantage of the 1924 fire to prepare ground under the townsite for dredging. He tacked notices on doors advising building owners that they had to move by spring. Using skids and horses, residents moved their buildings to the east (Miscovich 1995:I-7, II-24), shifting the geographical center of the town. During the winter of 1935, residents moved a number of buildings, including the Flat School House (prior to 1921, the Guggenheim Hospital, IDT-093), the Mutchler/Miscovich House (IDT-094), and the Little John Miscovich House (IDT-095), to prevent their destruction by the Beaton Dredge (Fullerton 1995:109).

In the early 1930s, Alex Matheson began dredging up the west side of Flat Creek on virgin ground adjacent to the Guggenheim tailings (Mertie 1933:7-14; Mertie 1936:207). Matheson dredged on the south and west sides of Flat throughout the 1930s, forcing building owners to relocate their buildings in those sections of the town. During the same time period, Harry Donnelley's crews worked on the north side of the Flat airfield, thawing ground for the Riley Dredge which followed them (Mertie 1933:220; Barnett 1995:I-170). In 1938, Matheson

rebuilt the Beaton Dredge, adding a longer bucket line to dig deeper to reach gold on the bedrock under Flat that he and Beaton had missed (Miscovich 1995:III-37; Brooks 1918:58-59). Matheson then proceeded to dredge much of the old townsite a second time. In the 1940s, he dredged on the south and west edges of Flat (Miscovich 1995:I-3 and IV-49).

Over the years, most of the ground under the town was mined. In some instances, the ground was remined several times. An entire section of the town would be forced to relocate as a dragline or dredge moved through the area. The area north of Otter Creek was dredged in the 1920s. The area west of Flat was dredged in the late 1920s, forcing the Red Light district to move from the western edge of town to the area north of Otter Creek. Over the years the town gradually shifted to the east of its original location (Miscovich 1995:IV-63). Mining also changed the course of Flat and Otter creeks. Flat Creek was originally located on the east side of the town. After years of dredging, the creek now crosses the southern portion of Flat and runs along the western edge of the town. Otter Creek was originally located at the north edge of the flood plain next to the mountains. Over the years, it was rechanneled so that the full course of the creek passes the center of the valley that once served as the northern boundary of early Flat. As mining continued, residents and business people accepted forced relocation, although not without some hard feelings. During the 1920s, 1930s and 1940s, residents and business people relocated onto tailings (Miscovich 1995:I-2). The only parts of Flat that were not mined were upper Flat Creek Road and a few small, isolated pockets of ground.

The 1924 fire, dislocation associated with mining in the town, and a decline in small mining operations combined to change Flat's physical landscape (Figure 9) as well as the business climate. Some business owners did not rebuild after the 1924 fire, choosing instead to work for others or leave Flat. After Henry Durand's second restaurant burned down in 1935, businessmen and residents began spacing their buildings further apart (Agoff 1995:211, 225). As competitors purchased businesses, commerce in the community became concentrated in the hands of a smaller number of merchants. Starting in the 1920s, a new breed of entrepreneurs emerged in Flat to dominate the mining, commercial, and financial affairs of the community in a way not seen since the Guggenheims pulled out. As entrepreneurs consolidated business into fewer commercial operations, they built or obtained new facilities which changed the appearance of Flat.

Harry Donnelley emerged as one of the most powerful men in Flat in this period. Donnelley moved to Iditarod from Nome in 1910 and worked as a clerk for Crowley and Porter General Merchandise (Polk 1911:265). He opened a general merchandise store in Discovery (Polk 1915:280) and bought out C.R. Peck, who had one of the first grocery stores in Flat. When Iditarod started to decline, Donnelley bought the telephone system and moved it to Flat. His wife and mother served as operators. He also bought into and became the managing partner of Day Navigation, the largest freighting service on the Iditarod River. When Lee Pence, owner of the Miners and Merchants Bank of Iditarod, decided to leave the district, Donnelley purchased the bank and assaying businesses and moved them to Flat (Miscovich 1995:III-39). He became manager of the Riley Dredge, mixing roles as his bank lent the J. E. Riley Dredging Company large amounts of money. After George Riley was murdered in 1918, Donnelley gained control of the Riley Dredge operation (Holleur 1923:1, 5). Donnelley took on Harry Sheppard, the U.S. Marshall for Flat, as a partner. In the early 1920s they purchased "Fullerton's General Merchandise Store" in Flat. They combined the Peck and Fullerton stores into the Donnelley

Figure 9. Flat about 1933, as seen from the west. The Beaton/Matheson Dredge is located on the right, just south of the Donnelley and Sheppard Store. Photo courtesy of John Miscovich, Flat, Alaska.

and Sheppard Store. Donnelley also acquired the former Northern Commercial Company Store in Iditarod from Sam Applebaum (Miscovich 1995:III-39; Fullerton 1995:109; Miscovich 1995:V-69). After the Donnelley and Sheppard Store in Flat burned in the 1924 fire, they reopened the business in temporary quarters until they completed a new building (IDT-077) in 1927 or 1928 (Figure 8).

Harry Donnelley moved the Miners and Merchants Bank of Iditarod to Flat and installed it in the south end of the new store building. Donnelley's commercial empire in Flat also included the Assay Office (IDT-079), and warehouses for frozen meats (IDT-078), hardware (IDT-080), pipe (IDT-083), lumber (IDT-080), and fuel distribution (IDT-084) (Miscovich 1995:III-39,40; Fullerton 1995:110). He moved many buildings from Iditarod to Flat. Donnelley was the local distributor of Standard Oil products, the Chevrolet dealer, controlling partner of Day Navigation, and one of the largest employers in Flat. Donnelley presided over his small empire from an office in the bank (Agoff 1995:211). As one resident said of Donnelley, "There wasn't a buck that went through Flat that he didn't nibble off a little of the

Figure 10. The Riley Dredge operating on the east side of Flat, 1937 or 1938. Photo courtesy of Paul E. Keller, Camus, Indiana.

edge" (Miscovich 1995:III-39, 41, 43; I-12). The Donnelley complex of buildings in the central and southwestern part of Flat represents a significant part of his empire in Flat during the 1920s and 1930s.

Another significant force in the commercial development of Flat during this period was the partnership of George Turner and Ira Wood. Turner was a fur trader and Wood was a river boat operator who hauled freight. Together, they operated general stores in Shageluk, Holikachuk, and Holy Cross (Miscovich 1995:I-13). They acquired Manuel Gularte's General Store (Gularte 1991:1) and became the chief competitors to the Donnelley and Sheppard Store after the 1924 fire (Miscovich 1995:I-13, III-47; Kepler 1995:126-127). During the late 1920s and 1930s, Turner and Wood built a warehouse (IDT-088) and moved another warehouse (IDT-087) to Flat from Iditarod. They also acquired the Adams/Lawrence Hotel (IDT-089, Figure 11) (Miscovich 1995:I-14, I-15, III-46), forming a complex of businesses in the north-central part of Flat's business district. In the 1930s, Turner also acquired and mined claims in the area around Flat (Agoff 1995:221).

Alex Matheson also owned a complex of buildings at Flat in the 1920s and 1930s. Matheson began his career in Flat as the manager of the Beaton Dredge. Matheson convinced John Beaton that the claims under the town were worthless. Beaton sold the claims and the dredge to Matheson, who renamed the business the North American Dredge Company (NADC). Matheson mined the claims under the town, forcing relocation of most of the buildings that existed in Flat after the 1924 fire (Miscovich 1995:I-3, II-16). Initially, Matheson used the Riley/Donnelley Machine Shop, and bought fuel, equipment and supplies from Donnelley and Sheppard. In the late 1920s, Matheson began finding ways of becoming increasingly independent of Donnelley. Dredge operators in Flat traditionally relied on other businesses, particularly Donnelley's, for support services. Matheson started bucking that trend in the 1930s and 1940s by constructing a complex of buildings to service his equipment, store his supplies, and feed and house his workers (Miscovich 1995:I-13, III-33). In the mid-1940s, Matheson and other miners began hauling fuel and supplies from Crooked Creek, 40 miles to the east on the Kuskokwim River, on freight sleds in the winter (Agoff 1995:221, 234). They also started flying groceries into Flat instead of buying from Donnelley. The NADC complex, which included a Machine Shop (IDT-110) and other maintenance storage facilities, was located in southeast Flat. The complex represents a large part of the Matheson holdings from the 1930s and 1940s.

By the late 1920s, business and commerce in Flat had become divided between Donnelley and Sheppard on the one hand and Turner and Wood on the other. As one of the largest mining enterprises in Flat, Alex Matheson also played a significant role in the local economy. These three entities engaged in increasingly competitive business practices (Agoff 1995:211, 251). Every resident and miner in the area relied on one of these operations for work, fuel, supplies, food, or services such as banking and assaying. People who worked for or purchased supplies or services from one of these three operations were expected to be loyal to that operation. "If you needed the bank," one long-time resident recalled,

> you had to go to Harry Donnelley. If you needed groceries and you went to Turner [and Wood] and you went back to Donnelley, you wouldn't get any money and you wouldn't get any freight hauled.... It was a very distinct division line as to who you did business with here [in Flat] if you wanted to continue in business (Miscovich 1995:I-13).

The competitiveness and bitter feelings between the owners of these three business empires divided Flat into economic spheres of influence and filtered down into social interactions between people in the community.

As the business community consolidated in the 1920s and 1930s, the prosperity of successful mining and business interests was expressed in the owners' new homes. Early Flat residences tended to be small, utilitarian log or frame cabins with few adornments or amenities. George Turner built a large two-story home in the 1920s, which was later destroyed by fire. Harry Donnelley built a large, two-story home (IDT-085) near his commercial complex in the late 1920s to replace the smaller residence he and his wife occupied on Flat Creek Road. Alex Matheson built a comfortable two-story home (IDT-102) in the late 1920s for his wife Marie. The Donnelley and Matheson families lived outside of Alaska during the winters.

After Harry Sheppard died in the mid-1930s, Donnelley brought Bob Acheson, Tom Jensen, Milton Roper, Tom Balange, and their families to Flat to help him run his business interests. These men settled in modest but comfortable homes on Flat Creek Road. Local residents referred to their residences on Flat Creek Road as the "500 Club" and "Brainy Gulch" because Donnelley paid these employees well and they were intensely loyal to him (Miscovich 1995:III-46, IV-61; Fullerton 1995:115). Other businessmen and miners also built new homes in Flat during this period. These homes were more modest in size than the Donnelley and Matheson residences, but featured architectural detailing, such as hipped roofs, that reflected more status than the utilitarian cabins which sheltered most of Flat's miners and workers. Another sign of prosperity during these years was evident in some houses of prostitution on the north side of Otter Creek. While prostitutes were not allowed on the south side of Otter Creek in the 1920s and 1930s (Marks *et al.* 1995:143), the wealth of some of the community's more popular madams was reflected in the large and well appointed houses. The houses occupied by Finn Annie (IDT-160), Violet Wadsworth (IDT-150) and Flossie Winters (IDT-151) were nearly as large as the Donnelley and Matheson homes.

Another sign of prosperity in Flat was the construction of public facilities. The Alaska Road Commission (ARC) began constructing and maintaining roads and bridges in the area in 1910 and continued doing so until statehood (ARC 1910:10; Miscovich 1995:IV-67). The ARC's district headquarters in the years before 1933 were in Takotna, but the ARC set up seasonal construction camps at miles three and five of the Flat-Iditarod Road. In the 1930s, the ARC constructed a local headquarters and maintenance shop (IDT-171) and a garage (IDT-172) on the north side of Otter Creek (Miscovich 1995:IV-67, 68). The ARC constructed an airfield 1.5 miles northeast of Flat in 1925 (ARC 1926:82). During the early 1930s, the ARC constructed a second airfield on tailing piles at the eastern edge of Flat. This became Flat's main airfield and was enlarged in subsequent years (ARC 1929:116-117; ARC 1936:10; Hesse 1941:55). Pan American Airways and Alaska Airlines offered regular passenger service to Flat in the 1930s and 1940s, and occupied buildings at the airfield to service their flights (Barnett 1995:I-160, 164). The development of air transportation decreased the importance of the winter dog sled trail. After the first mail planes began flying in 1925 or 1926, overland mail delivery ceased and the Adams/Lawrence Dog Barn (IDT-090) closed. As the freight carrying capacity of aircraft increased, airplanes also took business away from river boat operators who carried freight.

The first postmaster was appointed for Flat in the fall of 1912 (U.S. Post Office Records 1912). During Flat's early history, the post office was located in various private residences. In later years, the post office operated out of a small frame building (IDT-124), then the Alderson residence (IDT-070), and later in the Donnelley and Sheppard Store (IDT-077). The government closed the Iditarod post office in 1929, forcing the few remaining residents to travel to Flat for their mail (Mackey 1989:121). The U.S. Army Signal Corps also constructed facilities and stationed personnel in Flat. The first wireless station was built on the hillside between Flat and Iditarod. The first Signal Corps station in Flat was on Flat Creek Road in a house previously occupied by Harry Donnelley. Shortly before World War II, the Signal Corps constructed a large, two-story facility on tailings south of the NADC complex (Miscovich 1995:IV-49-50).

Figure 11. Fourth of July celebration in Flat, 1937 or 1938. Buildings shown include the Andy Miscovich Bar (far left), the Adams/Lawrence Hotel (center), and the Community Hall (right). Photo courtesy of Paul E. Keller, Camby, Indiana.

The people who lived or worked seasonally in Flat came from a broad spectrum of religious, social, educational, ethnic, and racial backgrounds. They came from Europe, Asia and Australia, in addition to the United States and Canada. They included Irish, Frenchmen, Finns, Danes, Norwegians, Welsh, Germans, Poles, Italians, Serbians, Croatians, Montenegrins, Russians, (East Asian) Indians, Japanese, Chinese, and Hawaiians. Many did not speak English very well, but people usually got along well. Whenever there were big get togethers in the winter at the Community Hall (IDT-070) or on the Fourth of July, everyone participated, with the exception of prostitutes (Miscovich 1995:III-48). There were only a small number of Black Americans in Flat, and most did not stay very long (Fullerton 1995:118). The one exception was Mattie Croshy who operated a bathhouse in Iditarod, acquired mining claims after moving to Flat, ran a lunch counter, and became a beloved member of the community in her later years. Native miners and laborers were also rare in Flat before World War II. Before World War II, Native men in the region preferred hunting, fishing, and trapping to mining or working for wages. One exception was Charlie Marcell, who lived in Flat with his wife, Maggie, for many years. A small number of Native women lived in Flat. They were married to white men such as Louis Miller, Emil "Paprika" Jensen and George Turner (Marks 1995:144; Miscovich 1995:I-26; Weimer 1995:153; Agoff 1995:207).

Throughout Flat's history, most residents and seasonal laborers were single males. A few were married, but their families usually resided elsewhere. There were few women in Flat during the gold rush, but more came to the area after 1911 as the mining district developed. A small but growing number of miners and merchants brought their wives and children to Flat, prompting the establishment of a school in 1914 with one teacher and nine pupils. The school moved from building to building until it closed in 1917 for lack of students (Mackey 1988:161. A new teacher was brought to Flat in the 1920s and the old Guggenheim Hospital was converted into the first permanent school building (IDT-093). Single women, with the exception of prostitutes, were few in numbers. They worked in restaurants and stores or taught at the school. An informal women's club developed in Flat in the 1930s and 1940s around gardening and social activities, but few married women in the community had the leisure time to engage in formal social activities (Fullerton 1995:119; Weimer 1995:153).

Flat never had a church, but Alex Matheson's wife Marie (Figure 10) led informal bible groups in her home (Kerr 1995:144; Weimer 1995:153). She attempted, with mixed success, to influence her husband's employees at the NADC to keep them out of the bars and houses of prostitution (Miscovich 1995:III-48). Bootlegging was widespread in Flat during prohibition, as it was in rural mining camps throughout Alaska. Federal authorities were unsuccessful in catching the perpetrators in Flat with the exception of Tootsie, who was convicted in 1924 and spent two years in a federal penitentiary (Agoff 1995:233-234).

Gold production in the Iditarod district gradually declined in the 1920s and early 1930s. In 1934, President Roosevelt raised the fixed price of gold from $20.76 per ounce to $35 per ounce, and gold production began to increase in the district. During the 1920s and 1930s, smaller mining operations, using hand mining methods, bulldozers, dragline scrapers, and hydraulic equipment, continued to work claims in the area around Flat. The Riley and Matheson dredges, which worked in or near the town of Flat, produced a larger proportion of gold than the smaller mining operations working on adjacent creeks. The smaller operations, however, continued to contribute a significant amount of the total gold production and accounted for the

largest percentage of the men working in mining. The larger-scale mining operations were more efficient than other types of mining and employed fewer people.

During the 1920s, the number of people in the district gradually declined. The 1920 census listed 158 people residing in Flat (Mackey 1989:122). During 1924, 135 people engaged in mining in the area (Bundtzen, *et al.* 1992:18), while an additional, uncounted number of people provided support services. In the following decade, the number of people engaged in mining in the district rose from 110-125 in 1932 (Smith 1934:32), to 150 in the mid-1930s (Smith 1937:41), and 250-300 by the end of the decade as gold production reached $776,000 annually (Smith 1941:44-45).

The number of people in Flat was much larger during the summer than winter as the mining season attracted workers. Fewer people were hired during dry summers when shortages of water for thawing and hydraulic operations made operations difficult. One observer estimated the seasonal population in Flat in the mid-1930s at 400 to 500 people (Barnett 1995:162). Some of the smaller operators, such as the Miscovichs, Fullertons, Olsons, and Strandbergs, achieved moderate success mining in the area during the 1930s. Most people living in Flat during the summers were laborers only for the brief mining season. Those who stayed year-round tended to be long-time miners. Many of them worked in stores, cut wood, or hauled fuel and supplies during the long winter months.

Flat during and after World War II

Gold production peaked a second time in the Iditarod district in 1941 at 23,257 ounces, but dropped off after America's entry into World War II. Mining equipment, parts, fuel, and labor became scarce in Alaska as the nation's priorities switched from civilian to military production. In late 1942, the federal government enacted the Gold Mining Limitation Order, L-208, placing gold mining in the Iditarod and other mining districts on a permit basis for the duration of the war. Dredging activity in the Flat area ceased during 1943 (Bundtzen *et al.* 1992:22, 24). The Matheson Dredge resumed operation in 1944, but only because Alex Matheson had stockpiled fuel and spare parts and found sufficient men to operate. Six other mining operations using bulldozers and hydraulic giants operated in the vicinity of Flat in 1943 (Henderson and Cushman 1945:225-226, 235).

Flat's year-round population, which had grown in the late 1930s, declined during the war years. The 1940 census reported 146 people living in Flat during the winter (Mackey 1989:122). In 1941, 142 people were employed in mining in the district and they produced over 23,000 ounces of gold. Workers left the area during the war, and within two years production dropped by almost 20,000 ounces (Bundtzen *et al.* 1992:19).

The effects of the war on mining had a significant and lasting impact on the town of Flat. As people left town, a number of businesses closed and many buildings were abandoned. Day Navigation discontinued freight operations on the Iditarod River after World War II started. Andrew Miscovich closed the Branch Pool Hall just before the war and never reopened it. Even after the federal government rescinded Order L-208 in July 1945, mining continued but at a reduced level compared to the 1930s. The Matheson Dredge and six to nine small or medium sized operations continued mining in the area in the immediate post war years (Ransome 1948:

1300, 1308; Stewart 1947:20; Ransome 1950:1388; Ransome 1951:1364). There was insufficient business to support two general stores, so Harry Donnelley bought and closed the Turner and Wood Store. The Adams Hotel closed right after the war (Miscovich 1995:I-8, 9, 14, II-17). The Donnelley and Sheppard Store (IDT-077) and the Joe Parker Saloon (IDT-072) were two of the few remaining businesses in Flat in the late 1940s. Families that had lived in the community for a decade or longer left in the years immediately after the war (Marks *et al.* 1995:143).

Mining activity increased in the late 1940s. By 1949, 62 people were employed in mining in the district (Bundtzen *et al.* 1992:19). Most were seasonal workers and the exodus of families continued. Two years later, the territory closed the Flat school (IDT-093) because there were no longer any school age children (Novatney 1951). Mining declined in the district in the 1950s due to inflation which pitted the fixed price of gold against rising operating costs. The Riley Dredge, which shut down during World War II, remained inactive until 1953 when Harry Steen and John Ogriz leased it and resumed operations on Otter Creek (Kerns and Holdsworth 1956:31). Ogriz and a new partner, Arnold Kobler, operated the Riley Dredge until 1958 under the name Otter Dredging Company (Kerns, *et al.* 1958:110; Kaufman, *et al.* 1960: 100-101). The Matheson Dredge operated each season until 1956 (Kaufman *et al.* 1958:98-99) when Alex Matheson suffered a stroke. He leased the dredge to several former employees who operated it during the 1958 season. In 1960, John Stevens bought the Matheson Dredge. He operated intermittently during the 1960s and made one last pass with the dredge through Flat (Miscovich 1995:III-38, I-11). Stevens moved the Donnelley and Sheppard Store (IDT-077), the Assay Office (IDT-079), and a number of residential buildings out of the way as he dredged through the center of the town. This was the last period of building relocation in Flat directly associated with mining. After that, Stevens shut down the dredge. It remains on the western edge of Flat where it last operated (Figure 12).

The Miscovich family bought the Riley Dredge in 1958 and operated it on Otter Creek until 1966 (Miscovich 1995:VI-94). The Riley Dredge is still located four miles east of Flat near the old Discovery Claim where John Miscovich left it. Small mining operations using mechanized equipment continued on the creeks surrounding Flat in the 1960s. Federal de-regulation of the price of gold in 1972 led to a modest revival of placer mining in the area. In the early 1990s, five placer mines employed 20 people in the area. Geologists from several mineral corporations engaged in exploratory activity in the area, but no mining within the boundaries of the town has occurred since the late 1960s.

As the high cost of mining and diminishing gold returns made mining less profitable, more people left Flat in the 1950s and 1960s. Fifty people lived in Flat during the winter of 1950. In the mid-1950s, the population rose to 78, reflecting an increase in mining activity. This included five families, but no children of school age. When water supplies for sluicing were plentiful, mining operators in Flat employed four to ten Natives from Holy Cross, Shageluk, and other villages in the region (Paegle 1955). The town, however, continued to decline. Harry Donnelley closed the Donnelley and Sheppard Store in 1955 and later sold it, his house, and other property in Flat to John Stevens for $5,000. In 1960, Stevens purchased Matheson's Dredge, House, and the other holdings of the North American Dredging Company for $20,000 (Miscovich 1995:III-38). By 1960, the population of the community was 27 (Mackey 1989:122). Stevens operated the Donnelley and Sheppard Store until the mid-1970s,

Figure 12. Flat in 1993, with the Matheson Dredge in the foreground. The view is looking east. Photograph by Steve Posgate, July 1993.

when there was no longer sufficient business to keep it open (Miscovich 1995:III-44). Stevens, who owned most of Flat's commercial and industrial buildings, maintained the buildings until

he died in 1979. In 1993, only six people resided in Flat year-round. The U. S. Post Office and maintenance of the Flat airfield provide the only non-mining jobs in Flat.

When residents and seasonal workers left Flat, many abandoned their homes and buildings because there was no one willing to buy them. In some cases, cabins, houses, sheds, or commercial buildings were sold to other residents or people from outside the area who use them seasonally for hunting or recreation. The remaining residents moved buildings to more convenient places. Local miners also moved buildings from mining camps on other creeks in the area, such as Slate Creek which was located four miles east of Flat, to camps on the creeks surrounding Flat. Some abandoned buildings collapsed. Flat residents salvaged lumber and other building materials from some of the abandoned buildings. The long standing practice of moving or salvaging buildings, plus the periodic mining within the townsite, has dispersed Flat's buildings over a wide area. Many of the remaining buildings, structures and sites in Flat are overgrown by alder and birch trees. The frontier street-scapes of the 1910s, which were so familiar in Alaska's mining frontier, gave way in Flat to a scatter of buildings and structures patterned by five decades of mining activity within the town.

PREVIOUS CULTURAL RESOURCES INVESTIGATIONS

The Kuskokwim Mountain area between the Kuskokwim and Innoko Rivers has not been systematically surveyed for cultural resources. During the late prehistoric and historic periods, the Ingalik and Holikachuk Athapaskans occupied the territory along the lower Kuskokwim and Innoko rivers, and the Kolchan Athapaskans occupied the territory of the upper Kuskokwim River, between Takotna and Rainy Pass. Studies by Oswalt (1980), Clark (1981), and Simeon (1982) document the subsistence and trading patterns of the interior Athapaskans. The Ingalik and Holikachuk maintained a riverine subsistence pattern (VanStone 1979; Snow 1981). The Kolchan relied less on rivers as they focused their seasonal rounds primarily on hunting and secondarily on fishing (Hosley 1966, 1881). These three Athabaskan groups developed extensive trade relationships with each other and with other Native groups prior to Russian contact. They also developed a network of overland and water routes to travel to subsistence camps and trading sites (Clemens 1992a).

Flat is on the eastern edge of Ingalik territory and west of Kolchan territory. The Ingalik and Kolchan occupied the area at the time of Euro-American contact but were driven away from the area by the influx of miners during the gold rush. There have been no archaeological excavations in the area around Flat and Iditarod. The closest reported Native site to Flat is Khadilotden (IDT-002), an Ingalik village reported on the west bank of the Iditarod River just upstream from the town of Iditarod. The exact location of the village has not been verified. A Kolchan village site on Fourth of July Creek (IDT-033) is located 58 miles northeast of Flat on the Takotna-Flat Trail. This site has been mapped but not tested (Lynch 1979).

Cultural resources surveys that have been conducted in the Flat-Iditarod area have focused on identifying historic resources associated with the Iditarod Trail. Initial studies began in the 1970s when the Iditarod Trail was nominated for designation as a national historic trail (U.S. Department of the Interior 1977). The Bureau of Land Management conducted extensive reconnaissance surveys in the late 1970s and early 1980s to locate and document sites along or adjacent to the primary and secondary (feeder) trails associated with the Iditarod and Nome gold rushes. A large number of buildings, structures and features were identified (Lynch 1979; U.S. Department of the Interior 1982; 1986), but only two historic resources in the Flat-Iditarod area were documented in detail (Buzzell 1992a; Clemens 1992b) prior to the present study. BLM has reviewed federal mining permits in the project area for impacts on cultural resources. Most of those reviews have not included field visits and no significant cultural resources have been documented on mining claims.

United States Geological Survey reports and field notes (Maddren 1911; Eakin 1913; Mertie and Harrington 1924; Mertie 1936) and a recent analysis of mining in the Iditarod district (Bundtzen *et al.* 1992) are important sources on the history of mining in the area. Other studies have focused on the development of river transportation in the area (Brown 1985) or overland transportation. Studies focusing on the history of the Iditarod Trail that contain information on the Flat-Iditarod area include Lynch (1979), Spude (1982), U.S. Department of the Interior (1982; 1986), Stirling (1986), Buzzell (1992b) and Clemens (1992b). Oral histories collected as a part of the Iditarod National Historic Trail project include Alaska Department of Education (1981) and Buzzell (1995). Thompson (1972) and Mackey (1989) focus on the history of the town of Iditarod.

PROPERTY TYPES

Historic themes associated with the town of Flat include mining, commerce, and community development. The inventory of buildings, structures and sites from the historic building survey of Flat suggests four property types associated with these historic themes. The property types are:

Mining Properties--The first property type consists of buildings, structures and equipment associated with mining. This property type includes mineral extraction equipment and features, such as dredges, pumphouses, drilling equipment, and water ditches. It also includes buildings and structures associated with maintenance and support of mining equipment, such as workshops, garages, machine and carpentry shops, and parts warehouses. The property type also includes buildings for feeding and housing miners, including bunkhouses, mess halls, and washrooms.

Mining properties include heavy equipment made of iron, steel or wood, and one and two-story, wood frame buildings with shed or gable roofs. The buildings tend to be spartan and utilitarian in nature. They usually feature lumber, shiplap or corrugated metal siding and corrugated metal roofs. Some of these properties are built on timber skids and were designed to move about to support mining activities. Most are on log, timber, post, or block foundations.

Commercial Properties--The second property type is associated with the transport, storage, and sale of goods and services. Commercial properties were used to provide food, services, durable goods, and industrial equipment to mining companies, residents or travelers. Buildings include stores, banks, warehouses, blacksmith shops, barns, restaurants, hotels, bars, and houses of prostitution.

Commercial properties are wood frame, one or two-story buildings, usually with gable roofs. Some contained decorative features such as false fronts and store fronts, recessed entries, transom windows, decorative windows with a row of diamond lights at the top, and soffits with returns. Other commercial buildings were utilitarian warehouses with lumber, shiplap, or corrugated metal siding. Houses of prostitution, consisting of one or two-story buildings, doubled as residences.

Residential Properties--The third property type consists of buildings and outbuildings associated with the living accommodations of the residents of Flat. These buildings include small log cabins and wood frame dwellings occupied by small scale miners and laborers, and larger residences that were inhabited by merchants, accountants, and mining company owners. They also include outbuildings, such as sheds, garages, greenhouses, and outhouses that are associated with residential activities.

Residential properties are log or wood frame buildings with a gable, shed or hip roof. Residential buildings vary in size from one-story buildings with a single room to two-story buildings with multiple rooms. Many residential structures have one or more wood frame additions with shed roofs.

Public Properties--The fourth property type consists of buildings and structures associated with public activities, such as the community hall, hospital, school, and post office, or with buildings associated with governmental activities, such as public road maintenance. They include structures to shelter and maintain equipment and outbuildings such as sheds and outhouses.

Public properties are one or 1.5-story wood frame buildings with gable or shed roofs. The exteriors are usually covered with shiplap. Many of the buildings have additions that feature gable or shed roofs.

METHODOLOGY

The scope of work called for an intensive survey of the buildings, structures and features in the town of Flat. The field work included locating and documenting the buildings, structures and features and researching the history of those resources.

In preparation for field activities, the crew conducted archival and published literature searches to identify records, survey reports, maps, photographs and other documents relating to the project area. The crew consulted the Alaska Heritage Resources Survey (AHRS, the state-wide inventory of prehistoric and historic sites) and BLM files for the location of known or reported sites in tbe project area. BLM provided high resolution aerial photographs of the project area dating from 1966 and 1976. The crew used these aerial photographs to make a field survey map of Flat. Each building and structure identified on the aerial photographs was given a temporary field alphabetical designation. The crew also used a six page inventory form for recording information on each building, structure and feature.

The survey crew carried out the field work in the Flat area from July 15 to August 11, 1993. The crew documented each building or structure using the six page survey form. Outbuildings, such as sheds and outhouses, were recorded on the same form as the principal building at the site. Documentation included recording information on the size, shape, dimensions, and other structural information about the exterior of each building or structure. Measurements were not taken of the buildings at the Discovery/Peter Miscovich Camp and the Golden Horn Camp because the crew, not having their own transportation, only spent a few minutes at those two camps. Interior features and artifacts inside and around tbe buildings were also recorded when possible. A sketch map of each building or structure was included on tbe survey form and a map of the project area with the site prominently circled was attached to the survey form. Sites containing the ruins of collapsed or partially salvaged buildings were recorded on a site form. Sites found that were not visible on the aerial photographs were also recorded and given temporary alphabetical designations.

The crew photographed all of the buildings, structures and features in Flat, using both color and black and white film. It was necessary to clear high vegetation from around most of the buildings, structures, and features in Flat before they could be photographed. Due to the density of the alder and willow, brushing consumed one-quarter to one-third of the crew's time during the field work.

Since there are no written records on the history of the buildings in Flat and no previously written history of the town, the survey crew interviewed people knowledgeable about the history of Flat and its buildings. A dozen people were interviewed during the course of the project. Interviews with six people were tape recorded and summary transcripts of each interview were prepared after the field work was completed. Hand written notes were taken of in-person and telephone interviews that were not recorded. The most significant interview summaries were combined into a publication (Buzzell 1995). The crew also copied historic photographs from the personal collections of some of the people interviewed.

After completion of the field work, the project crew organized the field data into site files and assigned AHRS numbers to each significant building, structure and feature. Staff transcribed interviews, conducted additional archival and literature searches, and wrote this report.

All 1993 photographs in this report were taken by Rolfe Buzzell, unless otherwise specified.

PROPERTY DESCRIPTIONS IN FLAT (IDT-005)

For the purposes of describing the buildings, structures and features of Flat in this report, the town of Flat is divided into nine areas (Figure 13). The buildings, structures and features in each geographic area are tied together by one or more themes such as a commercial, industrial, public or residential.

In the following section, a map of each geographic area is followed by a description and history of each building, structure or site. Photographs are included for significant buildings, structures and features.

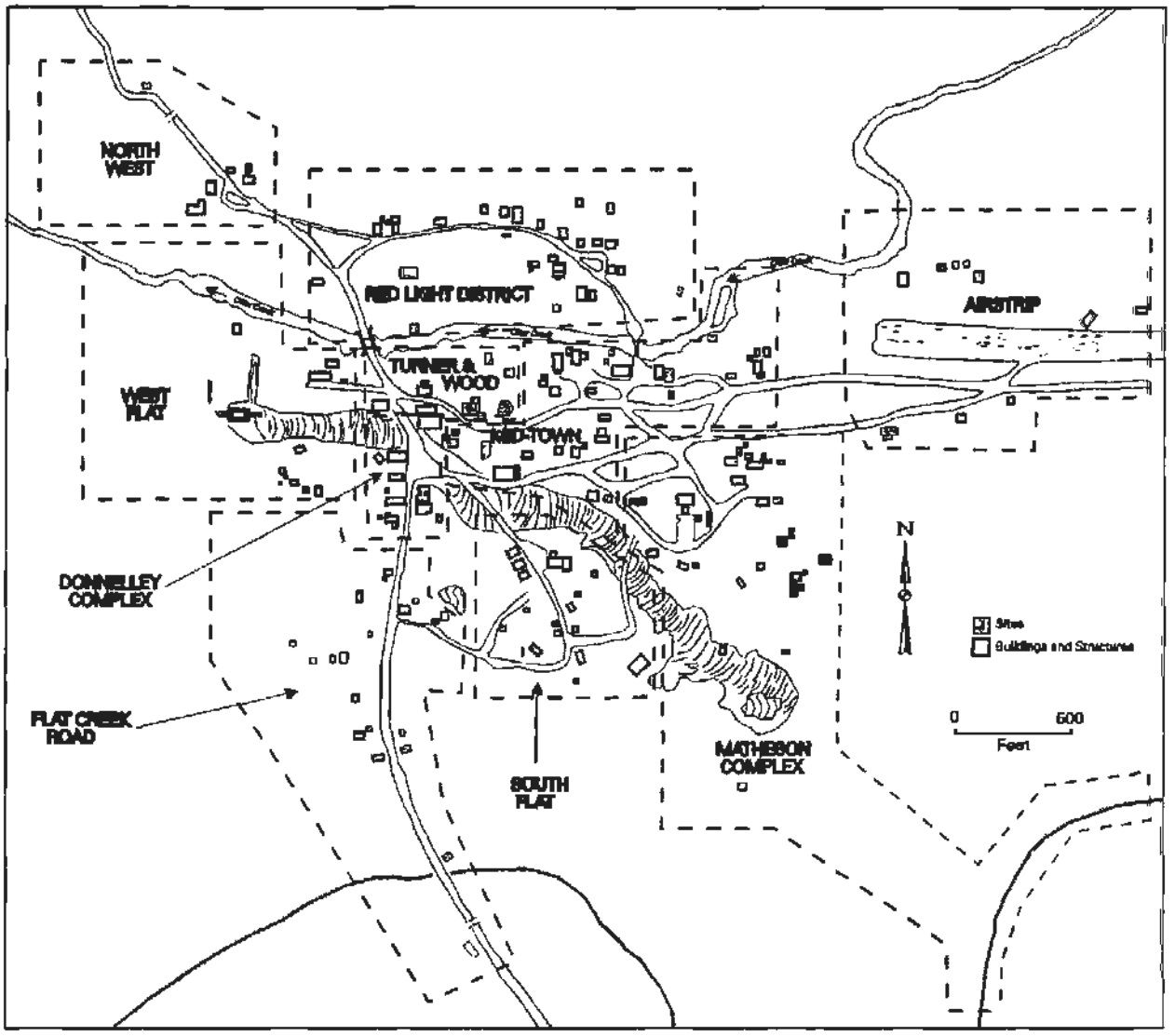

Figure 13. Map showing nine geographic areas of Flat.

Mid-town

Mid-town is located in the middle of Flat and contains some of the community's public buildings, such as the school and community hall. It also contains some of the oldest buildings in Flat, dating from the 1910s. The older buildings were moved to this area after the 1924 fire. This section of Flat (Figure 14) includes 16 standing buildings and the ruins of seven other buildings.

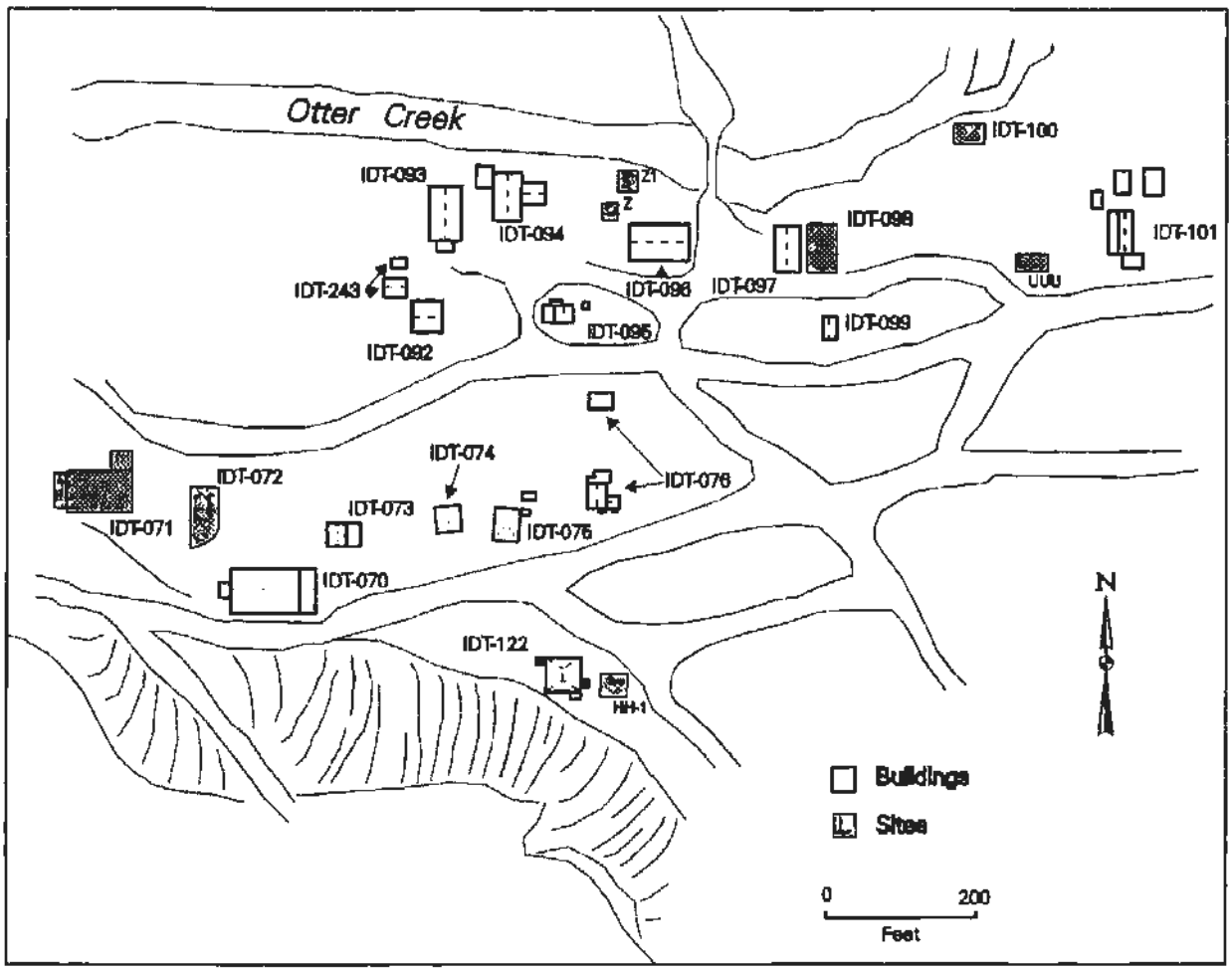

Figure 14. Map of Mid-town Flat.

The **Community Hall (IDT-070)**, also known as the Moose Hall, is a rectangular, one-story, wood frame building (Figure 15). It measures 30'x47'7". The foundation is stacked wood blocks. The gable roof is felt (tar) paper covered with corrugated metal. Shiplap siding with corner boards covers the exterior walls. An arctic entry with double doors is centered on the west elevation and flanked on each side by a large four-light fixed sash window. The north and south elevations have three evenly spaced 1/1 double-hung windows on each side.

An addition on the east elevation measures 29'7"x23'. It has a gable roof covered with corrugated metal. Two 1/1 double-hung windows are located on the south elevation. Two shed additions are located on the north side of this addition. A five-panel door and a two-light fixed sash window face north. The interior walls of the hall curve into the ceiling.

Figure 15. The west and south elevations of the Community Hall, 1993.

The residents of Flat built the Community Hall in the fall of 1925 to replace the Moose Hall that was destroyed in the 1924 fire. Unlike the old hall, the Community Hall was built by volunteers. It was located south of the Adams Hotel and was damaged by a flood during the winter of 1942. Residents moved the building to its present location on higher ground during the fall of 1943 (Agoff 1995:217). The building was the focus of community activities, including dances and plays. The one-story addition served as a kitchen and dressing room. It was added before the mid-1930s (Miscovich 1995:I-3-4; Fullerton 1995: 120).

The **Andy Miscovich Bar (IDT-071)** is a partially collapsed 2.5 story, rectangular, wood frame building (Figure 16). It measures 22'x45' on the first floor and 22'x34' on the second floor. The siding consists of felt paper. The gable roof has been removed for salvage but scraps of corrugated metal roofing are visible in the debris. The gables, which have collapsed, each contain a window opening. The first floor is built into the side of a hill and the foundation is not visible. The second floor is supported by wood piers. A shed addition is located on the west end of the building and measures 11'x22'. This addition was elevated so that it was even with the second floor. Bar stools, bottles and tables are still visible in the debris. The remains of an addition, measuring 24'x45', are visible on the north side. This was added in 1926 to house a cafe (Miscovich 1995:I,7). Three collapsed wall sections and numerous whiskey barrels are located in the debris.

This building was the Peter Miscovich family home before Peter Miscovich bought Jake Mutchler's house in 1925. Andy Miscovich purchased the building from his brother and converted it into a bar called the Branch Bar and Pool Hall. He moved the building to its present location after a fire destroyed the original bar in 1924 (Miscovich 1995:I-5-8; III-20).

He closed the bar in 1943 and died in 1945. His wife sold it to Tex Johnson. Johnson never reopened the business and he later abandoned the building (Agoff 1995: 213, 222).

Figure 16. The ruins of the Andy Miscovich Bar, 1993. The view is looking east.

The **Durand Restaurant/Parker Bar (IDT-072)** is the ruins of a rectangular, 1.5 story, wood frame building (Figure 17). The ruins measures 40'x20'7" and has two additions in ruins on the northeast corner measuring about 17'x 35'. The foundation consisted of wooden posts. Celotex and horizontal boards cover parts of the collapsed walls. Part of the gable roof is located in the ruins. The interior walls were covered with celotex and tongue and groove boards. The main entry faced south and contained a porch. A Diebold Safe and Lock Company safe is located 39'6" southwest of the building.

Figure 17. The ruins of the Durand Restaurant/Parker Bar, 1993. The view is looking northwest.

Henry Durand constructed this building after his second restaurant burned in 1935 (Agoff 1995:18). The building was originally located on the south side of Otter Creek between the Awe/Fullerton Garage (IDT-096) and the Miscovich family

home (IDT-094). Henry Durand sold the restaurant to Charlie Yost in the late 1930s. After the Harry Lawrence and Miscovich bars closed, Joe Parker and Fritz Awe purchased the building and moved it to its present location in 1945. Fritz Awe sold his interest and Parker made good money until 1948, after which many of Flat's old-timers died or moved away. The addition on the northeast corner was a small cafe. Joe Parker died in 1954 and his widow, Stella, abandoned the building (Agoff 1995:214; Miscovich 1995:I-5-6; Fullerton 1995:110).

Figure 18. The Adams Cabin/Parker Generator Shed, 1993. The view is looking northeast.

The **Adams Cabin/ Parker Generator Shed (IDT-073)** is a one-story, rectangular, log building with a shed addition on the east side (Figure 18). The building measures 13'x13'6". The foundation is not visible. The partially collapsed gable roof is covered with boards and felt paper. A door opening is located on the south elevation. There is a window opening on the north and west elevations. An east addition measuring 7'10"x 13'6" has a shed roof covered with felt paper. There is a five-panel door on the south elevation and a window opening on the north and east elevations. Corrugated metal covers the lower 2' of the exterior. Tar paper over wood planks covers the rest of the exterior. Artifacts in the building include a barber chair, a bench, shelving, a work hench, an electric heater, a cement generator stand, and chemical containers.

The date this building was constructed is unknown. It was located on Flat Creek near the road in the late 1920s. George Adams and his wife lived in it until he completed construction of the Adams Hotel in 1930. The cabin was abandoned for many years until Joe Parker moved it to the present location in 1948 and installed a generator to provide power for his bar. Stella Parker abandoned the building after her husband died in 1954 (Agoff 1995:218). Ralph Alderson may have used the building as light plant in the 1950s until he left Flat (Miscovich 1995:I-5, 8-9).

The **Savage/Fullerton Garage (IDT-074)** is a square 1.5 story, wood frame building (Figure 19). Each side measures 20'4". The building rests on a timber foundation. The main entrance faces south. The siding consists of felt paper over 1"x8" boards. The gable roof is

covered with corrugated metal. A nine light fixed sash window is located on the north and west elevations and a six-light fixed sash window is located in the north gable. Two sets of large double doors are located in the south elevation and a hay door is centered in the gable. The garage is in good condition. A horse buggy is stored inside the building.

Figure 19. The Savage/Fullerton Garage, 1993. The view is looking northeast.

The date the garage was built is unknown. Patty Savage moved the garage from a mining camp on Flat Creek to its current location in 1948 (Agoff 1995:218). John and Richard Fullerton bought the garage, along with the house and outbuildings directly to the east (IDT-075) from Patty Savage in 1957 when they leased his claims on Willow Creek (Miscovich 1995:I-9; Fullerton 1995:112-113).

Figure 20. The Gustafson/Savage/Fullerton House, 1993. The view is looking northwest.

The **Gustafson/Savage/Fullerton House (IDT-075)** is a one-story, rectangular, wood frame building (Figure 20). It measures 20'1"x24'4". The hipped roof is covered with corrugated metal. The foundation consists of short vertical posts. The exterior

siding is celotex. The main entry faces south. A pair of single-light windows is on the east side and a 6/6 double-hung window is on the west side. An arctic entry with a shed roof and three panel door is centered between the windows. The west elevation has a single-light, fixed sash window and a 6/6 double-hung window. The north elevation has a 6/6 single-hung window and two single-light, fixed sash windows. The east elevation has a single-light, fixed sash window, a two-light, fixed sash window, and a 1/1 horizontal single-hung window. An arctic entry measuring 6'1"x 6'2" is located at the north end of the east elevation. The arctic entry has a shed roof covered with corrugated metal and an east facing five-panel door.

A large shed located northeast of the house measures 4'11"x10'11". The shed has board and batten siding and a shed roof covered with corrugated metal. A small shed located west of the house measures 8'4"x6'2" and has a shed roof. Siding is horizontal boards and the roof is felt paper over wood planks. An outhouse located northwest of the house measures 4'x4'2". It is constructed of plywood and has a corrugated metal shed roof.

Gunner Gustafson built the house in 1938 or 1939, shortly after he bought Henry Durand's restaurant. The house has not been moved. Patty Savage bought the house just before World War II. Savage moved the shed on the east side of the house to Flat from his camp on Flat Creek. John and Richard Fullerton bought the house and outbuildings in 1957 (Fullerton 1995:112-113).

Figure 21. The Alderson House, 1993. The view is looking northwest.

The **Alderson House and Post Office (IDT-076)** is a 1.5 story, L-shaped, log building (Figure 21). The building has a basement with concrete walls and floor. The exterior siding is green asphalt over felt paper. The oldest part of the house is built of logs, is oriented north-south and measures 20'x32'. It has a gable roof covered with corrugated metal. The south elevation has a pair of 3/1 double-hung windows and an arctic entry. The arctic entry measures 5'4"x8' and has a hipped roof. A one-panel door with one-light faces south. The west elevation has a three light, fixed sash window and a pair of 3/1 double-hung windows. The east elevation has a two-light, fixed sash window. An addition on the east side measures 12'2"x16'. It has a gable roof covered with corrugated metal. The south elevation

has a two-light, fixed sash window and an arctic entry. The 4'x6'2" arctic entry has a shed roof covered with corrugated metal and a four-panel door with one-light facing south. The east elevation has a two-light, fixed sash window. The north elevation of the addition has a wall dormer with a pair of three light, hopper windows. A 10'4"x24' addition with a shed roof is located on the north side of house. The north elevation has a six-light, fixed sash window. The east elevation has a six-light, fixed sash window and a three panel door. Another addition is located to the north. It measures 7'8"x 17'7" and has a shed roof covered with corrugated metal. There is a boarded up window on the north and west elevations.

The Alderson Storage Shed is located 43' northeast of the Fullerton/Alderson House. The 12'x18' building has a shed roof covered with corrugated metal. The foundation is beams on grade and the exterior is covered with boards. The south elevation has a three panel door with one-light. The north elevation has a four-light, fixed sash window. The east elevation has a single-light, fixed sash window and a two-light, fixed sash window. The west elevation has a boarded over door.

The date the Alderson House was built is unknown. Ralph and Lena Alderson moved the building from Iditarod to Flat in 1933. The Aldersons placed the building on the south side of Otter Creek just north of the Awe/Fullerton Shop (IDT-096). After Anna Fullerton left Flat, Lena Alderson became the postmaster in 1934. Ralph Alderson built the various additions in the 1930s, including the east wing which served as the post office. Glaciation from Otter Creek posed a recurring problem so Ralph Alderson moved the building up the hill to its present location in 1945. Lena Alderson served as postmaster until she and her husband left Flat in 1957. Alvin and Kathy Agoff purchased the building the following year and John Stevens moved the post office to another building. In recent years, the building has been owned by Bill and Anne Williams and Sherry Kepler (Agoff 1995:219-220; Miscovich 1995:I-10-11). The shed located north of the house used to be Bob Acheson's wood shed. Acheson built it about 1938 or 1939 near his home (Site WWWW, Figure 75, page 83) on Flat Creek Road. Alvin Agoff moved the shed to its present location in 1958 (Agoff 1995:220).

The **Hill/Day/Agoff House (IDT-122)** is a rectangular, one-story, wood frame building (Figure 22) measuring 24'5"x20'. Corrugated metal covers the hipped roof. The exterior is covered with celotex. The house has three arctic entries with corrugated metal roofs and celotex siding. The main entry faces north and has a single-light, fixed sash window and a two-light, fixed sash window. The west elevation has a single-light, fixed sash window and a two-light, fixed sash window. A hipped roof arctic entry measuring 4'x6' is located on the north end of the west elevation. A three panel door faces north and a five-panel door faces west. A six-light, fixed sash window faces south. The south elevation has a two-light, fixed sash window and a single-light, fixed sash window. A shed roof arctic entry is located on the east end of the south elevation. The arctic entry measures 6'x7' and has a five-panel door facing south and a four-light, fixed sash window facing west. The east elevation has three single-light, fixed sash windows and an arctic entry with a hipped roof. This 4'x4' arctic entry has a three panel door facing north and a single-light, fixed sash window.

A 14' square clearing (Site HH-1) is located 45' east of the house. The present Post Office Building (IDT-124) was located on this clearing for a number of years. No foundation or structural debris remains at the site.

John Hill built this house near the slough in Iditarod in the 1930s. Glen Day and his wife lived in the house until his death in 1943. His widow lived in the house until her son, Clyde Day, moved the building to its present location in 1945 so his mother would not be alone in Iditarod while he was away on river-boat trips. Andrew Miscovich acquired the building and sold it to Alvin and Cathy Agoff in 1968 (Agoff 1995:218).

Figure 22. The Hill/Day/Agoff House, 1993. The view is looking southeast.

The **Guggenheim Office/Uotila House (IDT-092)** is a rectangular, 1.5 story, log building (Figure 23). The original building measures 22'2"x24'2". The gable roof and log walls are covered with aluminum siding. The east elevation has a triple, two-light, fixed sash window. The west elevation has a single-light, fixed sash window and a pair of single-light, fixed sash windows. A window covered with aluminum siding is located in the west gable. The north elevation has a pair of single-light, fixed sash windows. A 7'9"x14' wood frame addition is located on the west end of the south elevation. The south

Figure 23. The Guggenheim Office/Uotila House, 1993. The view is looking northwest.

elevation of this addition has a full length glass door and a pair of 1/1 double-hung windows. A wood frame greenhouse with a shed roof is located above this addition. The exterior of the green house is covered with clear plastic sheeting. A 7'10"x10' wood frame addition on the east side of the south elevation of the building has a shed roof covered with aluminum. The exterior walls are covered with six 2/2 fixed sash windows and a pair of single-light, fixed sash windows on the south elevation and six 6/6 fixed sash windows on the east elevation. A wood frame shed addition on the north side of the building measures 10'3"x16'2". The roof is covered with aluminum siding. A three panel door with one-light is located on the west elevation. A single-light, fixed sash window and a two-light, fixed sash window are on the north elevation. A two-light, fixed sash window is on the east elevation.

The Guggenheim Office/Uotila House is one of the oldest buildings in Flat. The Guggenheims built it as an office in 1912 for the Yukon Gold Dredging Company (Agoff 1995: 212). After the Guggenheims left Flat in 1918, Gus and Ina Uotila acquired the log building and converted it into a house. Gus Uotila resided in Flat from 1910 until 1942. He operated a freight hauling business and he mined in the Flat area. Gus Uotila moved the building from the north side of Otter Creek to its present location in 1928 or 1929. After the Uotilas left Flat in the late 1930s, Andrew Miscovich purchased the building. He built the additions in the early 1940s. Tex Johnson bought the house when he purchased the Miscovich Bar after World War II. The house remained vacant until local residents moved Mattie Crosby (Tootsie) into the house in the late 1940s after her place on the north side of Otter Creek (IDT-151) burned down. Tootsie lived in the house until the early 1960s when she moved to the Pioneer Home in Sitka. John Miscovich acquired the house and sold it to Philip Edwards. Mike and Josephine Demientieff purchased the house and lived in it during the 1970s. Mike Demientieff built the greenhouse on the front of the building (Miscovich 1995:I-7; I-19, 20; IV-64).

The **Miscovich House/Uotila Shop (IDT-243)** is a rectangular, 1.5 story building (Figure 24) located about 25' northwest of the Guggenheim Office/ Uotila House. The foundation consists of logs. The building is 20' square. It has a gable roof covered with corrugated metal and is sided with vertical lumber. The east

Figure 24. The Miscovich House/Uotila Shop, 1993. The view is looking southwest.

elevation has a set of five-panel double doors, a vertical plank door, and a pair of six-light, fixed sash windows. The north elevation has two six-light, fixed sash windows. The west elevation has a two-light, fixed sash window. A 12'x20' shed addition is located on the south side of the shop building. The shed roof and exterior are covered with corrugated metal. A vertical plank door is located on the east elevation.

A 3'6"x4'6" outhouse is west of the shop. Its shed roof is covered with corrugated metal and exterior walls are covered with shiplap. Two small wood frame storage buildings are north of the Shop Building. The larger storage building measures 11'9"x13'2" and has a gable roof covered with corrugated metal. The exterior walls are sided with lumber. A two-panel door and a large plank door face east. A 10'4"x13'2" shed roof addition is attached to the west elevation. A pair of 2/2 fixed sash windows face west. The second storage building measures 6'4"x11'7". It has a flat roof covered with corrugated metal. The exterior is sided with lumber. A five-panel door faces west, and a window opening with no glass faces north.

Uotila's Shop was the original Peter Miscovich family home. It was built in Discovery in the 1910s and Gus Uotila moved to Flat in 1920 for use as a horse barn. Later occupants converted it into a shop (Agoff 1995:212; Miscovich 1995:II-20).

The **Guggenheim Hospital/Schoolhouse (IDT-093)** is a rectangular, 1.5 story, wood frame building (Figure 25) measuring 29'6"x52'9". The foundation consists of horizontal stacked timbers. The gable roof is covered with corrugated metal. Sections of metal have been stripped away, exposing wood decking. Corrugated metal over shiplap covers the exterior walls. The south elevation has two 1/1, single-hung windows. Between the windows is a shed roof arctic entry, which opens into the classroom. Four 6/6, fixed sash windows are located on the east elevation and five 6/6, fixed sash windows are located on the west elevation. A 6/6 fixed sash window is located on the north elevation. A shed roof addition measuring 8'4"x18'1" is attached to the north elevation. The north side of this addition has a plank door. A pair of six-

Figure 25. The Guggenheim Hospital/Schoolhouse, 1993. The view is looking northwest.

light, fixed sash windows is located on the east elevation of the addition and there is a single-light, fixed sash window on the west elevation.

The Yukon Gold Dredge Company, owned by the Guggenheims, built a hospital in Flat in the early 1910s. The hospital was located west of its current location and north of the Matheson Dredge (IDT-118) near Otter Creek. Dr. Behla was the physician at the hospital in the 1910s. After the Guggenheims left Flat, the hospital was converted into the Otter Territorial School in 1921 or 1922. The building replaced an earlier school that operated in a log cabin. In the spring of 1928, the Schoolhouse was in the path of the Matheson Dredge, so residents moved it to its present location just south of Otter Creek. The school closed in the early 1950s (Bagoy 1995:139; Agoff 1995:208, 210; Fullerton 1995:109; Miscovich 1995:II-18-19, 22).

The **Mutchler/ Miscovich House (IDT-094)** is a 1.5 story, rectangular, wood frame building (Figure 26). It measures 21'10"x33'. The foundation consists of 55 gallon steel drums. Weathered felt paper covers the gable roof and exterior walls. Stairs, which are no longer present, rose to an entry centered on the south elevation. A 2/2 single-hung window flanked each side of the door-way. A large window frame is centered in the south gable. An entry is located under the main door at ground level to access the crawl space. A two-light, fixed sash window flanked this door. The east elevation has a large window opening with no frame and a two-light, fixed sash window. The west elevation has a two-light, fixed sash window and a window opening with no frame. The north elevation has a pair of two-light, fixed sash windows; another two-light, fixed sash window; a six-light, fixed sash window; and a boarded up window. A large window opening with no frame is centered in the north gable.

Figure 26. The Mutchler/Miscovich House, 1993. The view is looking northeast.

A one-story addition measuring 14'2"x17'3" is located on the east side of the house. The gable roof and exterior walls are covered with weathered felt paper over wood siding. The east addition has a two-light, fixed sash window on the north and south elevations. A 12'5"x16'2" one-story addition is located on the west side of the house. It is elevated on wood posts. Corrugated metal covers the shed roof and exterior walls. The south elevation has a door

opening and a six-light, fixed sash window. The north elevation has a door opening and a single-light, fixed sash window.

Jake Mutchler built the house west of its current location in 1917 or 1918. Mutchler owned the Flat-Iditarod Tram. The Mutchler family left Flat in the early 1920s and Peter Miscovich bought the house and tram for $600. He moved the house to its present location in 1925. The west addition was a shower house for laborers (Miscovich 1995:I-6; II-20-22).

The **Michaels/Miscovich House (IDT-095)** is a modified rectangular, one-story, wood frame building (Figure 27) measuring 12'x14'2". The foundation is on grade. The gable roof is covered with corrugated metal. Roofing felt over wood siding covers the exterior walls. The main entrance faces north and has a 6/6 double-hung window. The south elevation has a four-light, fixed sash window. A shed roof addition is located on the northwest end of the building. A six-light, fixed sash window is located on the west side and a four-panel door on the east side. An addition on the west side of the house measures 7'3"x 14'2". It has a shed roof covered with corrugated metal. The west elevation has a two-light, fixed window and the south elevation has a window opening covered with corrugated metal. An addition on the east side measures 6'x15'2" and has a shed roof covered with corrugated metal. The north elevation has a door opening and a single-light, fixed sash window. The east elevation has a window opening but no frame. A shed roof storage building is located 6' northeast of the house. The roof and sides of the 7'2"x11' shed are covered with corrugated metal.

Figure 27. The Michaels/Miscovich House, 1993. The view is looking southeast.

The house was built in the 1910s by Pete Michaels. It was originally located west of its current location. Little John Miscovich, who was not related to the Peter Miscovich family, bought the house from Michaels in 1921 or 1922, and moved it to the current location in the mid-1920s. The addition on the west side of the building was constructed before the house was moved. Little John Miscovich was a laborer who worked for many years doing ditch maintenance for the Riley Dredging Company. Later he worked for Peter Miscovich. He built

the other additions after he moved the building. The house was abandoned after Little John died in the 1950s. The building is owned now by Peter Miscovich's son, Andrew (Miscovich 1995:I-10, II-18, 22-23).

The **Awe/Fullerton Shop (IDT-096)** is a one-story, rectangular, wood frame building (Figure 28). It measures 24'2"x40' and rests on grade. The gable roof is covered with roofing felt. Celotex covers the exterior walls. The main entrance faces south and has a pair of six-light, fixed sash windows centered on the west half of the building. The east half of the south elevation has two large utility doors. The southeast quarter of the gable roof is raised to allow access by large vehicles through the utility doors. The west elevation has two large utility doors. The north elevation has a plank door flanked by a single-light, fixed sash window and a six-light, fixed sash window. A 4'x4' concrete foundation (Site Z) is located 27'6" northwest of the Shop Building.

The Awe Trucking Company built the Awe/Fullerton Shop in 1934 or 1935 and used it as a garage. Fritz Awe moved the building to its present location. The Fullerton family later acquired the building. The Shop has been used continuously since its construction. In 1993, Mark Kepler was using the building as a work shop.

Figure 28. The Awe/Fullerton Shop, 1993. The view is looking southwest.

The concrete foundation northwest of the Shop (Site Z) is all that remains of the Fritz Awe House. Awe built the house in 1938 and abandoned it in the 1940s. Local residents tore the house down and salvaged the building materials (Fullerton 1995:112; Miscovich 1995:II-23-24; Agoff 1995:215).

The **Mutchler/Uotila/Fullerton Barn (IDT-097)** is a rectangular, one-story, wood frame building (Figure 29) measuring 26'1"x27'5". The foundation consists of wood posts on grade. The gable roof is covered with corrugated metal. Weathered roofing felt over tongue and groove siding covers the exterior walls. The main entrance faces south and has two large utility doors just east of center. The east elevation has a pair of six-light, fixed sash windows and another six-light, fixed window. The west elevation has a pair of six-light, fixed windows. The

north elevation has a boarded up window at ground level and a two-light, fixed sash window in the gable. A large metal bar extends east-west through the middle of the building and out both sides. The bar was installed to reinforce the building.

Figure 29. The Mutchler/Uotila/Fullerton Barn, 1993. The view is looking northwest.

The Mutchler brothers built the barn near the present location of the Matheson Dredge in the 1910s. Gus Uotila bought the barn from the Mutchlers and kept horses for his freighting service in the building. Burn marks on the north-west corner are from the 1924 fire that destroyed most of downtown Flat. The building survived the fire and Uotila moved it to its current location in the late 1920s. The Awe/ Durand Mining Company purchased the building in the mid-1930s. John and Richard Fullerton bought the barn from their stepfather when Durand left Flat. The building was being used to store auto parts in 1993 (Fullerton 1995:112; Miscovich 1995:I-4; II-24).

Figure 30. The Mutchler/Hard/Uotila/Awe Blacksmith Shop, 1993. The view is looking north.

The **Mutchler/ Hard/Uotila/Awe Blacksmith Shop (IDT-098)** consists of

the ruins of a rectangular, one-story, wood frame building (Figure 30) measuring 17'7"x36'4". The foundation is on grade. The collapsed shed roof was covered with roofing felt over wood decking. The north wall and gable and part of the east wall are standing. Sections of the west wall and the south gable are intact but laying on the ground. The north elevation has a window frame and a plank door. A window frame is located on the north end of the west elevation. A six-light, fixed sash window is located in the south end of the east elevation. The ruins of the south elevation contain a two-panel door with one light. A wood stove is located south of the center of the west side of the building. The ruins contain saddles, crates, auto parts, gas cans and lengths of stove pipe.

The Mutchler brothers built the blacksmith shop near the center of Flat in the 1910s. They used it to shoe horses. They sold the building to Eric Hard, who later sold it to Gus Uotila. The blacksmith shop was moved to its current location next to the Mutchler/Uotila/ Fullerton Barn (IDT-097) in the mid to late 1920s. The Awe/Durand Mining Company acquired the building in the 1930s (Miscovich 1995:II-24).

The **DeHouse/Kobler Storage Building (IDT-099)** is a rectangular, one-story, wood frame building (Figure 31) measuring 7'x9'7". The foundation consists of logs and the gable roof is covered with corrugated metal. Weathered roofing felt over wood siding covers the exterior walls. The main entrance faces north and contains a plank door. A four-light, fixed sash window is centered on the west elevation. The roof was sagging in 1993 and the building was in poor condition.

Figure 31. The DeHouse/Kobler Storage Building, 1993. The view is looking southeast.

Arnold "Dutch" DeHouse constructed the building in 1927 or 1928. Arnold Kobler, an engineer on the Riley Dredge in the 1930s and 1940s, acquired the building from DeHouse and moved it to its present location before 1935. Kobler used the building as a garage. John Miscovich split the building in two and moved the larger section (IDT-211) to the Riley/Otter Creek Camp (IDT-201) in 1961 (Miscovich 1995:II-25; VI-104; Agoff 1995:216).

The **Uotila/Marcell House Ruins (IDT-100)** consists of the remains of a rectangular, two-story wood frame building (Figure 32). The house had a log foundation and measured 15'7"x 22'10". The walls and roof are missing. The floor of an arctic entry is located in the southeast corner and measures 6'7"x7'. A large metal box, possibly a boiler, is located in the northeast corner of the site. A broken porcelain mug is located near the boiler. The northwest corner of the foundation is undercut by Otter Creek. Some shiplap and wood siding are in the debris.

Figure 32. Ruins of the Uotila/Marcell House, 1993. The view is looking north.

The date this house was built is not known. Charlie Uotila, the brother of Gus Uotila, originally occupied the house (Agoff 1995:216). Charlie and Maggie Marcell moved into the house in the early 1930s. Charlie was one of the few Native men to live and work in Flat before World War II. The two-story house was located on the north side of Otter Creek before the Marcells moved it to its current location. After Charlie froze to death in Iditarod, Mary continued living in the house with her blind daughter. She supported herself by doing laundry for other people until she died (Miscovich 1995:II-25-26). The house was abandoned in the late 1940s and 1950s. It was partially collapsed when Alvin Agoff and Ernie Norman tore it down in 1967 for the scrap lumber (Agoff 1995:216).

The **Williams House (IDT-101)** is a rectangular, one-story, wood frame building (Figure 33). The east portion measures 15'x46'4" and the west portion measures 18'x32'2". An arctic entry measuring 7'6"x7' is located on the south end of the east section and has a metal door. A gable roof with asphalt shingles covers the entire structure and runs north-south. Plywood and T1-11 cover the exterior walls. All windows are recent metal casement windows. A shed roof addition, measuring 12'x18', is located on the north end of the house. The roof is covered with aluminum siding and the exterior is covered with plywood.

A storage shed measuring 11'6"x 14'2" is located north-east of the house. The shed roof is covered with corrugated metal. The siding is roofing felt over wood siding. Another storage

building measuring 9'9"x12'4" is located northwest of the house. This building has a gable roof covered by corrugated metal. The siding is roofing felt over horizontal wood siding. A two-hole outhouse measuring 6'2"x8'2" is 7'5" southwest of the gable storage building.

Figure 33. The Williams House, 1993. The view is looking northeast.

About 200' west of the Williams House is the foundation of the Charlie Solami House (Site UUU). The foundation outline measures 17'x18'. No wall or roof sections remain. Debris present at the feature includes lumber, tongue and groove flooring and several door hinges.

Johnson Sozoff occupied a house at IDT-101 in the 1930s and 1940s before selling it to Sturey and Gertrude Stenberg. After Sturey died, his widow sold it in the 1950s to Bill Williams. Williams and his wife Ann (Miscovich) lived in the cabin in the 1960s and 1970s until it burned in 1979. A few years later, they built a new house at the site, incorporating the Charlie Solami Cabin which had been located about 200' to the west [Site UUU]. None of the original external features of the Solami House, which was built in the 1930s, are visible in the rebuilt Williams House. Bill Williams worked for the Alaska Road Commission in Flat in the 1950s and mined in the Flat area. He lived seasonally in the house until he died in 1994 (Agoff 1995:215-216, 244; Miscovich 1995:II-26).

The Donnelley Commercial Complex

The Donnelley Commercial Complex (Figure 34) consists of buildings that Harry Donnelley constructed on site and buildings that he moved to the complex from other locations in Flat or Iditarod. The complex includes eight buildings associated with Donnelley's commercial activities and two buildings associated with his living quarters.

Harry Donnelley was one of Flat's most influential businessmen in the 1920s, 1930s and 1940s. Donnelley moved from Iditarod to Flat in the 1910s and managed the Riley Dredge until J. E. Riley was murdered in 1918. Donnelley assumed control of the J.E. Riley Company and used the profits from the dredge to build the largest commercial and industrial supply enterprise in the Iditarod mining district. In the early 1920s Donnelley acquired Fullerton's General Merchandise Store in Flat and the Northern Commercial Company Store in Iditarod. After the 1924 fire, Donnelley built a new store (IDT-077) and consolidated the operations of the Miners and Merchants Bank and the two stores into the new store. Donnelley's commercial empire included the largest general store in Flat, the only bank, the assay office, the telephone system, the Standard Oil franchise, the Chevrolet dealership, and the Day Navigation Company. Donnelley was the largest employer in Flat and wielded considerable influence in the community.

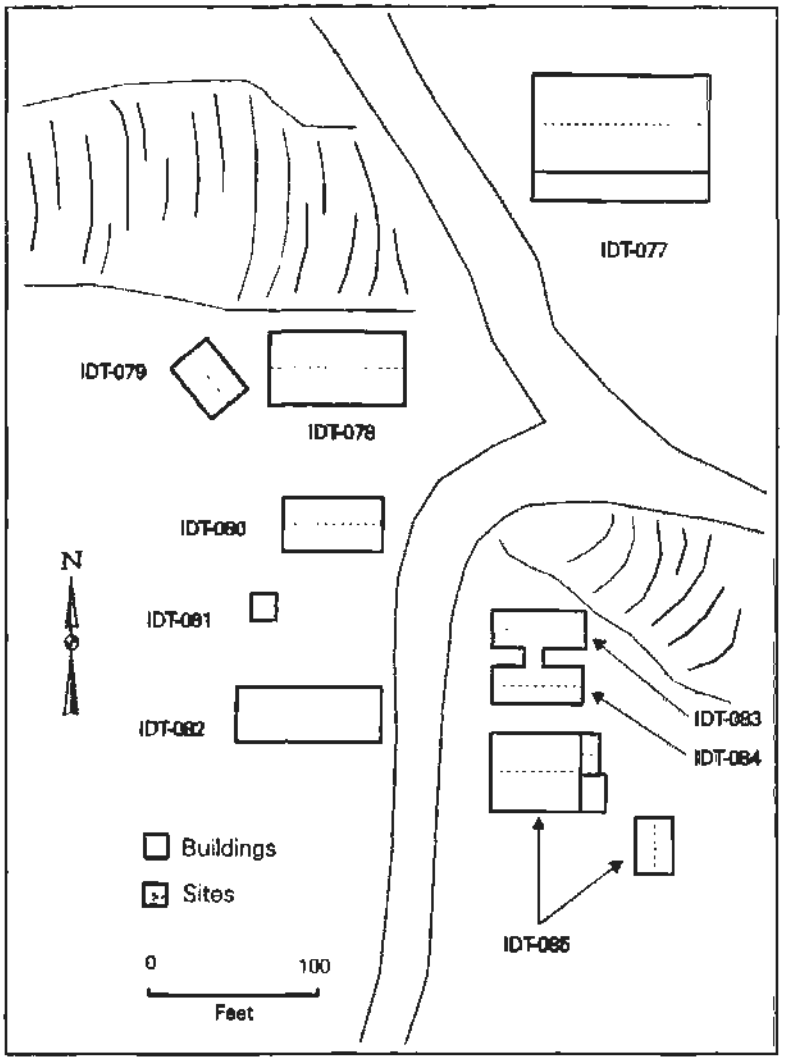

Figure 34. Map of the Donnelley Commercial Complex.

The Donnelley and Sheppard Store (IDT-077) is a rectangular, one-story, wood frame commercial building (Figure 35). The main portion of the building measures 34'x76'4". The foundation consists of wood blocks. The building has a gable roof covered with corrugated metal. The siding consists of shiplap with corner boards. The main entrance is the west side

of the building. A recessed storefront entry is centered on the east and west elevations. Each entry is flanked by a four-light window that is boarded over. Each recessed entry has a two-light, fixed sash window on each side of the door. The door has a single-light window and a transom window. The outer part of the west entry has a single-light, fixed sash window on the north side and a transom window. The outer door and the south side window are missing. The outer part of the east recessed entry has a single-light, side window on either side of a single-light door and a transom window. The east outer entry way is boarded over. The north elevation has a boarded over window. There are no windows or doors on the south elevation. Decorative elements on the building include awning fixtures and enclosed cornices with returns.

Figure 35. The Donnelley and Sheppard Store, 1993. The view is looking northeast.

An addition on the south side of the building measures 16'x76'4". It has a shed roof covered with corrugated metal. The addition, which was built at the same time as the building, has shiplap siding and corner boards. The west elevation has a large four-light, fixed sash window that is covered over and a doorway covered with plywood. A transom window above the doorway is covered with corrugated metal. The east elevation has a plank door.

In the early 1920s, Harry Donnelley purchased "Fullerton's General Merchandise Store" from Anna Fullerton, but that store was destroyed in the 1924 fire. Donnelley and his partner, Harry Sheppard, built the Donnelley and Sheppard Store in 1927 or 1928. The new building featured general merchandise in the main portion of the building and the Miners and Merchants Bank of Iditarod in the south addition. Harry Sheppard ran the store until he died, whereupon Donnelley hired Sam Applebaum to operate the business for him. In the 1940s, Matheson wanted to dredge the ground under the store, but Donnelley paid him $7,000 so that he would not have to move the building. Donnelley closed the store in 1951 and John Stevens purchased the store after Donnelley left Flat. Stevens lived in the bank portion of the building for several years in the 1950s and operated the post office in the store portion of the building in 1961-1962. In 1966, Stevens moved the building to its present location so he could mine under the building with the Matheson Dredge. Stevens closed the store in the early 1970s (Miscovich 1995:I-11-12, 14; III-40; Agoff 1995:211, 212, 224, 228).

The **Donnelley and Sheppard Cold Storage Building (IDT-078)** is a rectangular, 1.5 story, wood frame building (Figure 36). The foundation is logs and wood beams. The gable roof and exterior walls are covered with corrugated metal. The building measures 20'3"x52'4". A six-light, awning window is centered in the east and west gables. The east elevation has a large diagonal plank door and a pair of two-light, fixed sash windows. The north elevation has a door opening at the east end. The west elevation has a two-panel door with one-light and a three-light, fixed sash window. A two-light, fixed sash window is located on the west end of the south elevation. Inside the building is a large walk-in refrigerator. The condensers that operate the refrigerator are located in the west end of the building. A band operated gasoline pump is laying next to the outside wall at the east end of the south elevation.

Figure 36. The Donnelley and Sheppard Cold Storage Building, 1993. The view is looking southwest.

The refrigeration unit was originally housed on a barge which carried meat from Nenana down the Yukon River and up the Iditarod River to Iditarod. Donnelley took the refrigeration unit off the barge and moved it, along with a warehouse building to shelter the walk-in refrigeration unit, to Flat in the 1930s. It was located northeast of the Donnelley Pipe Warehouse (IDT-083) near the Andy Miscovich Bar ruins (IDT-071). Donnelley moved the cold storage building to its present location in 1936 or 1937 when Matheson dredged the ground under the building (Miscovich 1995: III-43; V-77; Agoff 1995:224, 252).

The **Assay Office (IDT-079)** is a rectangular, 1.5 story, wood frame building (Figure 37). The building is 20' square and the foundation is on grade. The gable roof is covered with roofmg felt over wood decking. The exterior is covered with roofing felt over shiplap. The main entrance faces south and has a five-panel door flanked on each side by a large window opening. A six-light, fixed sash window is centered in the north and south gables. A two-light, fixed sash window is located in the south end of the east elevation. The west elevation has two boarded up windows. A shed addition measuring 12'x20' is located on the north side of the building. The roof and exterior siding of the addition are the same as the rest of the building.

The north elevation has a three panel door with one-light and a four-light, fixed sash window. The east elevation has a boarded up doorway. The west elevation has a window opening with no frame or lights. The interior of the building contains building debris, furniture and a number of containers with chemicals associated with assaying. The building is in poor condition. An outhouse measuring 4'2"x 4'7" is located 15'6" southwest of the Assay Office. The outhouse has a shed roof and walls covered with corrugated metal over wood siding.

Figure 37. The Assay Office, 1993. The view is looking northwest.

The Assay Office was built as a residence in the 1910s. Its original location is unknown. In 1927 or 1928, Harry Donnelley moved the building next to the Donnelley and Sheppard Store (IDT-077) where the Donnelley Pipe Warehouse (IDT-083) is located now. Donnelley moved the building west and across the street in 1935. He was concerned that if a fire started in the Assay Office, it might spread quickly to the store and other adjacent buildings. In 1966, John Stevens moved the Assay Office about 250' to the northwest to its current location (Miscovich 1995:III-41, 43; Agoff 1995:224-225).

The **Turner/Donnelley Hardware Building (IDT-080)** is a rectangular, one-story, wood frame building (Figure 38). It measures 24'x40' and the foundation consists of wood blocks. The gable roof is covered with corrugated metal. Shiplap covers the exterior walls. The main entrance faces east and a large plank door in the center opens onto a 5'6"x 18'10" loading dock. A screen window is above the door. The west elevation has a boarded up doorway and a six-light, fixed sash window.

George Turner constructed this building in the 1930s on the south side of Otter Creek near one of his warehouses (IDT-088). Turner used it as a warehouse. Harry Donnelley acquired the building when he bought George Turner's business in Flat in the 1940s. John Stevens moved the building to its present location in 1956 and constructed the porch that faces east. Donnelley used this building to store hardware sold in his general store (Agoff 1995:224-225; Miscovich 1995:III-41, 43).

The **Donnelley Garage (IDT-081)** is a square, one-story, wood frame building (Figure 39) measuring 20' on each side. The foundation consists of beams. The shed roof is covered with corrugated metal. Celotex siding covers the exterior walls. The main entrance faces east and has two pairs of large utility doors. Each door contains three panels and a six-light, fixed sash window.

Figure 38. The Turner/Donnelley Hardware Building, 1993, The view is looking northwest.

Harry Donnelley used the building as a garage for his 1938 Chevrolet pickup and later for his four-door Chevrolet sedan. The date the garage was built and whether it has been moved are unknown. The building has been in its current location since at least 1935 (Agoff 1995:225).

Figure 39. The Donnelley Garage, 1993. The view is looking northwest.

The **Donnelley Lumber Warehouse (IDT-082)** is a rectangular, one-story, wood frame building (Figure 40). The foundation consists of logs and wood beams. The shed roof is covered with corrugated metal. The building measures 19'x40'. Celotex covers the exterior walls although portions of the south and west wall covering is missing. Corrugated metal covers some of those missing wall sections. The main entrance faces north

and contains four pairs of large plank doors. A shed roof addition on the west side measures24'3"x29'8". The roof and walls are covered with the same materials as the rest of the warehouse. The addition has two pairs of large plank doors. A pair of window openings without glass are located above one of the sets of doors. The building has a dirt floor.

Figure 40. The Donnelley Lumber Warehouse, 1993. The view is looking southwest.

Harry Donnelley constructed the lumber warehouse in the late 1920s or early 1930s, after the Donnelley and Sheppard Store was completed. Donnelley used the warehouse to store lumber for his own building projects as well as for sale to the public (Miscovich 1995:III-41; Agoff 1995:225).

The **Donnelley Pipe Warehouse (IDT-083)** is a 1.5 story, rectangular building (Figure 41). The gable roof and exterior walls are covered with corrugated metal. The foundation is logs and wood beams. The building measures 22'3"x35'. A six-light, fixed sash window is centered in the west gable. A pipe rack with a shed roof is located on the east side of the building.

Figure 41. The Donnelley Pipe Warehouse, 1993. The view is looking northeast.

The pipe rack measures 11'2"x17'6". The shed roof is covered with corrugated metal. Access to the building is through an 8'x19'5" addition on the south side of the Pipe Warehouse. The addition connects the warehouse with the Donnelley/Standard Oil Warehouse (IDT-084). The north-south gable roof and exterior walls of the addition are covered with corrugated metal. The west elevation has a set of plank doors. The east elevation has a plank door and a four-light, fixed sash window.

The date the Donnelley Pipe Warehouse was constructed is not known. It may have been built in Iditarod and moved to Flat. Harry Donnelley used the building to store hay, flour, and livestock. Pipe was stored in the rack behind the building. The warehouse was part of the Donnelley commercial operation in the 1930s and 1940s (Miscovich 1995:III-41, 43).

The **Donnelley/Standard Oil Warehouse (IDT-084)** is a rectangular, 1.5 story, wood frame building (Figure 42) measuring 20'x30'. The foundation consists of logs on grade. The gable roof and exterior walls are covered with corrugated metal. The west elevation has a six-light, fixed sash window centered in the gable and a "Standard Oil" sign on the upper part of the building. A six-light, fixed sash window located in the east gable and a door covered by corrugated metal is located at the south end of the of the east elevation.

The date and location where the oil warehouse was built are unknown. The warehouse may have been built in Iditarod and moved to Flat. Harry Donnelley was the distrihutor for Standard Oil Company products in Flat. He stored petroleum products in the warehouse in the late 1920s and 1930s after it was moved to Flat. In about 1930, the building was turned so that its gable ran north-south. When the building was rotated to its present east-west orientation is unknown. Prior to 1930, the building had a gable roof addition. The outline of that addition, which faced south prior to 1930, is still visible on the west side of the building. In 1993, a power plant that generated electricity for the Donnelley House was located in the Donnelley/ Standard Oil Warehouse (Miscovich 1995:III-41).

Figure 42. The Donnelley/Standard Oil Warehouse, 1993. The view is looking northeast.

The **Donnelley House (IDT-085)** is a rectangular, two-story, wood frame building (Figure 43) measuring 26'5"x31'5". The foundation consists of wood blocks. The gable roof is covered with corrugated metal. Shiplap siding with corner boards covers the exterior walls. The main entrance faces west and has a boarded up window centered on the first floor. The second floor has a 1/1 horizontal single-hung window and a seven-light, fixed sash window. The second floor of the south elevation has two single-light, fixed sash windows. An enclosed exterior stairwell with a shed roof extends from the west end of the first floor to the center of the second floor. At the lower end of the stairway is a single-panel door with one light facing west and a five-panel door facing south. The upper end of the enclosed stairway has a single-light, fixed sash window facing south and east. The ground floor of the north elevation contains a one-panel door with one-light and two single-light, fixed sash windows. The second floor has a 1/1 horizontal single-hung window and a single-light, fixed sash window.

Figure 43. The Donnelley House, 1993. The view is looking northeast.

The north end of the east elevation of the house has a two-story gable roof addition measuring 10'2"x12'2". A one-light, fixed sash window is located on the ground floor of the north elevation and a 1/1 double-hung window is located on the second floor of the south elevation. A one-story shed roof addition is located on the south end of the east elevation of the house. The addition measures 10'2"x14'2". The addition has a boarded up window on the south elevation and a one-story, shed roof arctic entry on the east elevation. A five-panel door is centered on the south elevation of the arctic entry. Both additions and the arctic entry have corrugated metal roofs and shiplap siding with corner boards.

A rectangular, wood frame greenhouse is located 33' southeast of the Donnelley House. It measures 11'3"x15'4". The foundation is logs and the gable roof is covered with corrugated metal. The lower portion of the walls are cover with wood shingles. The upper part of the walls are enclosed with single and two-light windows. A dog house measuring 3'5"x4' is located 20' northeast of the green house and 36' east of the Donnelley House. The dog house has a shed roof covered with corrugated metal and hoard and batten siding.

Harry Donnelley built the Donnelley House in 1937 or 1938, after he completed the Donnelley and Sheppard Store. The Donnelley House has not been moved. Prior to the construction of this house, the Donnelleys lived in a house on Flat Creek Road about 100 yards south of Tom Balange's House (IDT-132). After Donnelley and his wife moved to their new house, they stayed there only during summers. After they left Flat in the early 1950s, John Stevens purchased all of Donnelley's property, including the House (Miscovich 1995:I-11; III-40, 41; Agoff 1995:219, 225).

Turner and Wood Commercial Complex

George Turner and Ira Wood were merchants who developed a number of commercial enterprises in Flat. George Turner was a fur trader in western Alaska. He had stores in Shageluk, Holikachuk, and Holy Cross. His partner, Ira Wood, was a river boat operator who had mining interests in Flat. In the late 1920s, Turner and Wood acquired Manuel Gularte's general store in Flat (Gularte 1991:1). Gularte's store was located in the area of the Patty Marshall building site (IDT-157) on the north side of Otter Creek (Barnett 1995:163). They built a new store (IDT-086) in 1929 or 1930, but moved it to the south side of Otter Creek about 1937. Turner and Wood developed a number of other commercial enterprises in Flat. Their business ventures in Flat, while considerable, were not as extensive as the commercial holdings of Harry Donnelley (Miscovich 1995:I-13, III-47; Kepler 1995:126-127).

During the late 1920s and the 1930s, Turner and Wood acquired, moved, and constructed buildings in the vicinity of their store (Figure 44). The Adams/Lawrence Hotel (IDT-089) was one of the first additions to their operation. They moved the Turner and Wood Warehouse #1 (IDT-087) to Flat from Iditarod in the mid-1930s. They constructured Warehouse #2 (IDT-088) in the late 1920s or early 1930s (Miscovich

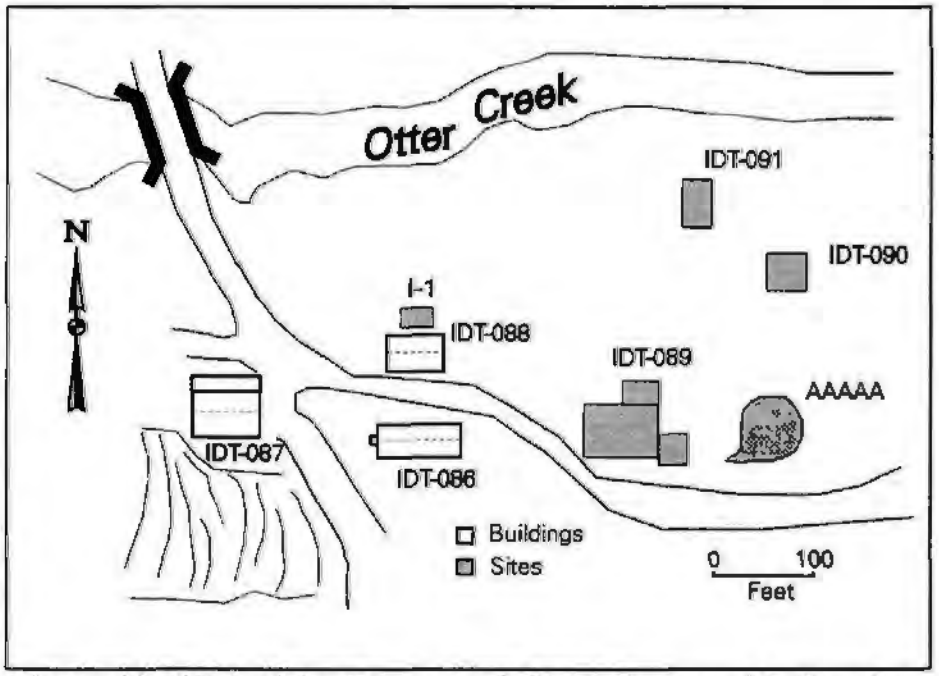

Figure 44. Map of the Turner and Wood Commercial Complex.

1995:I-14-15, III-46). A complex of buildings developed around the Turner and Wood Store in a pattern similar to the Donnelley and Sheppard commercial complex. The Turner and Wood commercial operation was the second largest economic sphere of influence in Flat and was the principal competition for the Donnelley and Sheppard commercial enterprises.

The **Turner and Wood Store (IDT-086)** is a rectangular, 1.5 story, wood frame commercial building (Figure 45). The foundation consists of timbers. The gable roof is covered with corrugated metal and the building measures 24'9"x60'3". Shiplap covers the east elevation. Roofing felt covers the other elevations. The main entrance faces east and has a false front with a recessed entry. The false front has a cornice with five brackets. A large four-light, store front window is located on each side of the recessed entry and a pair of six-light windows is located above the door. The recessed entry has a three light window on each side, a three panel door with one light, and a hopper transom window. The north elevation has a six-light, fixed sash window. The south elevation has a plank door covered with vertical shiplap. The west elevation has a five-panel door with a transom window, a fourteen light, fixed sash window on each side of the door, and a six-light, fixed sash window in the gable.

Figure 45. The Turner and Wood Store, 1993. The view is looking southwest.

A wood frame addition measuring 6'2"x10'4" covers the door on the west elevation. This addition has a shed roof covered with corrugated metal. The exterior is covered with roofing felt over shiplap. The north elevation of the west addition has a three light, fixed sash window and the south elevation has a six-light, fixed sash window. The west elevation has a five-panel door and a 3'9"x4'2" shed roof addition. This second addition, which has no exterior doors or windows, has the same exterior siding and roof covering as the west addition.

George Turner built the Turner and Wood Store on the north side of Otter Creek about 1929 or 1930. Turner moved the store across Otter Creek to its present location about 1937 because the building was in the path of the Matheson Dredge (Miscovich, personal communication 1995). During the 1920s and 1930s, the Turner and Wood Store in Flat was the main

competition to the Donnelley and Sheppard Store. Unlike the Donnelley and Sheppard Store, Turner and Wood carried a line of trapping equipment. Turner died after World War II and Harry Donnelley bought the Turner and Wood Store. Donnelley closed the store and used the building for storage. John Stevens bought Donnelley's businesses in the 1950s and used the Turner and Wood Store for storage. In the 1980s, Wayne Dahl removed part of the building's interior wall finish (Miscovich 1995:I-13-14).

The **Turner and Wood Warehouse #1 (IDT-087)** is a rectangular, 1.5 story, wood frame building (Figure 46) measuring 18'10"x42'6". The foundation consists of horizontal timbers and wood posts. The gable roof is covered with roofing felt over wood decking. The exterior siding is board and batten partially covered with roofing felt. The main entrance faces east and has a large plank door and a six-light, fixed sash window in the gable. Two pairs of utility doors are located on the west end of the south elevation. The west elevation has a boarded up window at ground level and a boarded up window in the gable.

Figure 46. The Turner and Wood Warehouse #1, 1993. The view is looking northwest.

A shed roof addition measuring 14'6"x42'6" is located on the north side of the building. The shed roof is covered with rolled roofing over wood decking. A large doorway is centered on the east elevation of the shed roof addition. A four-light, fixed sash window is located just north of the doorway. Two boarded up windows are located on the north elevation. The west elevation has a large plank door and a boarded up window. Several boats were stored in the building in 1993.

A small wood frame work shop measuring 3'7"x13' is located 5'3" west of the warehouse. The building's foundation consists of timbers beams on wood blocks. The gable roof and exterior siding are covered with corrugated metal.

Warehouse #1 was built in Iditarod, but the date of construction is unknown. Turner and Wood moved the building to Flat in the early 1930s. Turner and Wood used the building to store gasoline and kerosene in case lots and other inventory for their store. Harry Donnelley purchased the building after 1945, but Donnelley did not use the building. In the following years, local residents stored dog sleds in the warehouse (Miscovich 1995:III-46-47).

The **Turner and Wood Warehouse #2 (IDT-088)** is a one-story, rectangular, wood frame building (Figure 47). The foundation consists of stacked wood blocks and logs. The gable roof on the main building, a shed roof addition on the south side, and the exterior walls are covered with corrugated metal. The building measures 16'x24'. The main entrance faces east and features a large utility door which opens onto a 6'x6'6" loading dock. A large plank door covered with corrugated metal is located on the west elevation. The south addition measures 10'x24'. A window opening is located on the east elevation of the addition. The building is in fair condition. Blazo cans, cases of paper bags, aviation fuel, wire, and chains were located in the warehouse in 1993.

Figure 47. The Turner and Wood Warehouse #2, 1993. The view is looking northeast.

George Turner and Ira Wood built warehouse #2 in the late 1920s about the same time they built their store building. Turner and Wood used the building to store inventory, including dog fish and other commodities, for the general store. The building was originally located on the north side of Otter Creek, but it was moved to the south side when Turner moved his store in the late 1930s. Harry Donnelley purchased the building from Turner and Wood after World War II. He used the building as a warehouse and kept furniture in it (Miscovich 1995:I-14-15).

The **Adams/Lawrence Hotel and Bar (IDT-089)** was a two-story, wood frame, false front building that is in ruins (Figure 48). The foundation was beams on grade. The gable roof was covered with galvanized metal over rolled roofing and wood decking. The exterior siding was covered with shiplap. The main building ruins measures 24'x66'. The main entry faced south, but the south wall bas collapsed and is buried in structural debris. The first floor walls on the north elevation and part of the west elevation are still standing. Door and window openings are visible, but the doors and windows are missing. The second floor and roof has collapsed onto the first floor. A collapsed stairway to tbe second floor is visible in the ruins. The covering on the first floor is linoleum over tongue and groove decking.

The collapsed and scattered ruins of a one-story addition are located on the east side of the hotel. These were the living quarters for the Lawrence family who operated the hotel. A collapsed wood frame addition measuring 11'x20' is attached to 6' of the east end of the south elevation of the hotel. The addition was a wood shed and storage area (Miscovich 1995:II-170). It appears to have been one-story with a shed roof.

Figure 48. The Adams/Lawrence Hotel, 1993. The view is looking northeast.

The Adams/Lawrence Hotel and Bar was the third in a succession of hotels. The first hotel, known as the Grand Hotel, was located where the Turner and Wood Warehouse #1 is now. It was destroyed in the 1924 fire. The second hotel was constructed on the site of the original hotel. George Adams bought the second hotel. This was the only hotel in Flat in the years after the 1924 fire. In the late 1920s, the building was cut in half and moved to make way for the Matheson Dredge. The top half of the second hotel became the Adams Dog Barn (IDT-090). George Adams built the third hotel (IDT-089) about 1930, shortly after the second one was cut in half and moved. Adams also operated a still and sold liquor to old timers during Prohibition. Adams left Flat in 1933 or 1934, about the same time that Harry Lawrence came to Flat. George Turner bought the hotel and took Lawrence on as a partner. Lawrence built the bar on the north side of the hotel in the mid-1930s. The bar was a one-story, wood frame addition that ran the length of the hotel and extended 20' to the north. Lawrence also built living quarters on the east side of the hotel for his wife and daughter. Lawrence continued operating the hotel and bar until the summer of 1943 when he suffered a stroke and left Flat. Turner died shortly thereafter and the building was abandoned. In 1966, Alvin and Sergie Agoff bought the partially collapsed building from Turner's sons. The Agoffs and other residents of Flat tore down the bar addition and have salvaged lumber from the hotel ruins. (Miscovich 1995:I-14-15; II-16-17; Agoff 1995:222-223).

The **Adams Dog Barn (IDT-090)** is the ruins of a collapsed rectangular, one-story, wood frame building (Figure 49). The foundation was on grade. The gable roof and shed roof additions were covered with corrugated metal. The building measures 14'x41' and is oriented north-south. Corrugated metal covered the exterior walls. Only the north elevation and part of

the west elevation are standing. The north elevation has a door opening. Dog stalls measuring 1'9"x 3'8" are located in the interior of the west elevation. The south elevation, which has collapsed into the building, had a door opening. The south gable measured 11'6". A shed addition on the west side of the building measures 8'x41'. The north wall, which is still standing, has an awning window. The west elevation of the addition is partially standing and has dog stalls lining the north end of the interior wall. These stalls measure 2'6"x4'. The south elevation has a plank door. A shed addition on the east side of the building measures 12'x41'. All of the walls of this addition have collapsed. The east elevation has a window opening and there was a plank door on the south elevation.

Figure 49. The ruins of the Adams Dog Barn. 1993. The view is looking north.

The main portion of the Adams Dog Barn was the bottom half of the Grand Hotel (Kepler 1995:130). George Adams moved the lower half of the old hotel in the late 1920s and converted it to a dog barn to shelter sled dogs for mail carriers who stopped in Flat. Airplanes began delivering mail to Flat in 1925 and airmail cut into the work of dog mushers who carried the mail. By 1927 or 1928, airmail replaced the winter delivery of mail by dog sled and Adams abandoned the building in the 1930s. The building was still standing in the 1950s. After the roof collapsed, local residents salvaged lumber and corrugated metal from the building (Miscovich 1995:II-18).

ACS Wireless Station Site (IDT-091) consists of the foundation and ruins of a rectangular, one-story, wood frame building (Figure 50). Most of the roof and walls have been salvaged. The foundation consists of wood blocks. A section of the collapsed roof in the northeast corner of the ruins consists of rolled roofing over wood decking. The ruins of the building measure 24'x40'. Collapsed wall sections are located on the north and west sides of the site. The exterior was covered with rolled roofing over horizontal wood siding. A door frame, flanked by two window openings, is located in the remains of the north elevation. A window frame is located in a section of the west wall that is laying outside the building. Interior artifacts include a metal sink, metal bedposts, stove pipe, a section of interior wall with a door frame, and a concrete generator stand.

The date this building was constructed is unknown, but it probably was built in the 1920s. The building served as the Alaska Communications System Wireless Station in Flat during the early and mid-1930s. The building was too cold to maintain, so the ACS operator, Jim Ellison, moved the station to Harry Donnelley's old house on Flat Creek Road in 1937 after Donnelley built a new house. The building was abandoned in the 1940s and 1950s. The roof had collapsed by 1966 when Minnie Brink tore the building down and salvaged the lumber (Agoff 1995:223).

Figure 50. Ruins of the ACS Wireless Station near Otter Creek, 1993. The view is looking north.

The Matheson/North American Dredging Company Complex

Alex Matheson and his mining operation, the North American Dredge Company (NADC), emerged as a third major sphere of economic influence in Flat. As manager and later owner of the Beaton Dredge, Matheson was responsible for most of the building relocation that occurred in Flat after the 1924 fire (Miscovich 1995:I-3,II-16). Unlike the Turner and Wood or the Donnelley and Sheppard complex, the buildings in the Matheson/NADC complex (Figure 51) were established to support mining operations rather than commercial ventures. Most of the buildings east of the Matheson House (IDT-102) and south of the NADC Machine Shop (IDT-110) were part of the Matheson/NADC complex.

In the late 1910s, J.E. Riley owned and operated the only machine shop in the Flat area. After Riley's death, Harry Donnelley obtained control of the machine shop and other services required to sustain a large-scale dredging operation. John Beaton and his dredge manager, Alex Matheson, used the Riley/Donnelley machine shop to service the Beaton Dredge. They also bought

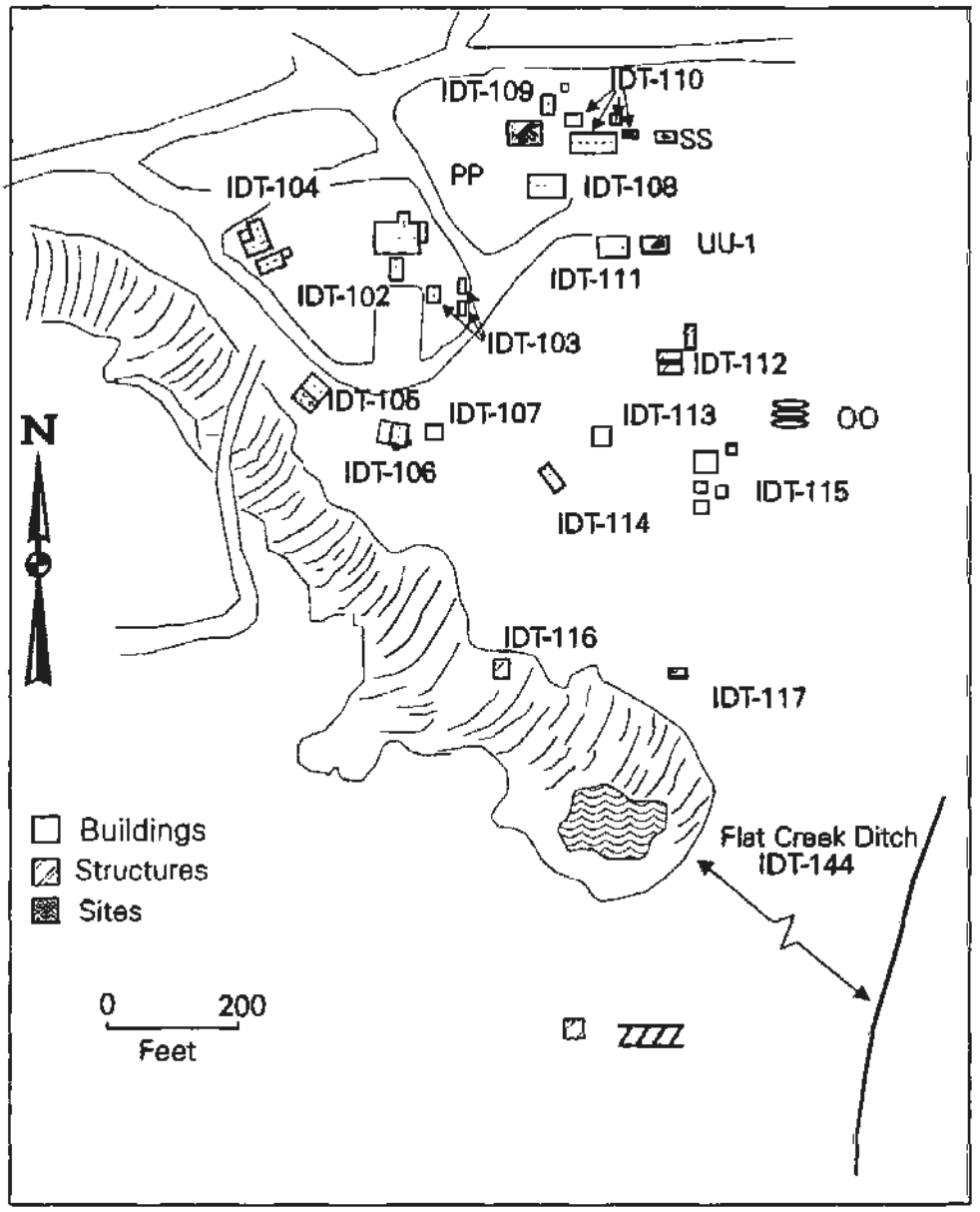

Figure 51. Map of the Matheson/NADC Complex.

fuel and supplies from Donnelley. After Matheson purchased the Beaton Dredge in the 1920s, he began making business decisions that would eventually enable him to become completely independent of Donnelley. Matheson built a complete mining camp near his home, including mess hall, bunkhouse, garages, and machine and carpentry shops. In the 1940s, he began flying his groceries and supplies into Flat and hauling fuel and heavy equipment from Crooked Creek to Flat on freight sleds in the winter (Miscovich 1995:I-13, III-33).

The **Matheson House (IDT-102)** is a rectangular, 1.5 story, wood frame residence (Figure 52). The foundation is concrete and includes a full basement. The gable roof is covered with corrugated metal. A roof dormer with a shed roof and a triple six-light, fixed sash window faces north. The building measures 25'x34'6". Clapboard covers the exterior walls. The main entry is the north elevation, which has two six-light, fixed sash windows. A gable roof arctic entry measuring 6'x8'8" is located on the east end of the north elevation. The arctic entry has a pair of six-light, fixed sash windows facing north and a six-light window facing east. A single-panel door with one-light faces west, but the exterior stairway to the door is missing. The west elevation has a six-light, fixed sash window on the ground floor and a six-light, fixed sash window under the gable. The south elevation has two six-light, fixed sash windows and a pair of single-light, casement windows. The east elevation has two six-light, fixed sash windows on the ground floor, a six-light, fixed sash window in the gable, and an arctic entry with a gable roof. The arctic entry measures 4'x14', has a pair of six-light, fixed sash windows facing east, and a single-panel door with one-light that accesses the basement. Stairs rise to a single-panel door with one-light that faces south. The basement has two six-light, fixed sash windows facing north and two six-light, fixed and four two-light, fixed sash windows facing south. Decorative features on the house include enclosed cornices with small returns, matching storm windows on many of the windows, a stair stepped wall adjacent to the steps leading up to the door of the east arctic entry. The house also has gutters and downspouts.

Figure 52. The Matheson House, 1993. The view is looking northwest.

A 10'2"x10'2" metal tower approximately 50' tall is located 5'2" southwest of the house. A Jacob Electric Windmill is located on top of the tower. A wood frame greenhouse measuring 15'5"x10'10" is located 6'10" south of the house. The roof and sides of the greenhouse are covered with multi-light windows. A large garden area measuring 57'x112' is located 5' south of the greenhouse. The garden is surrounded on the north, east and west sides by a rock wall that varies in height from 3' to 4'6".

Alex Matheson built the Matheson House in 1937 or 1938 (Agoff 1995:235) for his wife, whose maiden name was Marie Day. Matheson was a master carpenter and built the house himself. The Mathesons lived in the house during the summer and resided in the Seattle area during winter. Matheson also built the greenhouse for Marie. The rock lined garden south of the house was built over a period of years. He also put up the wind mill in the late 1930s (Miscovich 1995:III-32-33). Mrs. Matheson held prayer services in the house. John Stevens bought the house, dredge and related structures from Alex Matheson in the mid-1950s. Stevens and his wife moved into the house in 1957. He maintained the house until his death in the 1970s (Agoff 1995:245; Miscovich 1995:III-38).

The **Matheson Guesthouse (IDT-103)** is a one-story, wood frame building (Figure 53) located 18'6" east of the Matheson rock garden. The foundation of the guesthouse consists of logs on grade. The gable roof is covered with corrugated metal. The guesthouse measures 12'5"x16'2". The exterior walls are covered with green asphalt roofing felt and have corner boards. The main entry is on the north elevation, which has a five-panel door and a four-light window. A screened window frame with no glass is centered on the south elevation.

Figure 53. The Matheson Guesthouse, 1993. The view is looking southeast.

Two small rectangular, one-story, wood frame buildings (Figure 54) are located 30' east of the Guesthouse. The northern most of the two buildings is Wood Shed #1. It measures 10'4"x14'2" and the foundation is on grade. The siding and shed roof are covered with corrugated metal. A plank door covered with corrugated metal faces east. Wood Shed #2 measures 10'4"x14'2" and the

foundation is on grade. The exterior siding and shed roof are covered with roofing felt over wood siding, but weathering has stripped away most of the roofing felt. The east elevation has a single-light, fixed sash window. A four-panel door is located on the north elevation and a two-panel door with four lights is located on the south elevation. A boarded up window is located on the west elevation.

Figure 54. The Matheson Wood Sheds, 1993. The view is looking northwest.

The date and location where the guesthouse was built are unknown. John Stevens moved the house to its present location sometime after 1960. Stevens built the two wood sheds after he purchased the Matheson property in 1960. He used them to store fire wood for the furnace in the Matheson House (Miscovich 1995: III-33).

The **Matheson Mess Hall (IDT-104)** is a rectangular, one-story, wood frame building (Figure 55) with two additions. The foundation consists of logs. The gable roof is covered with corrugated metal and is oriented east-west. The building measures 18'3"x 26'5". Asphalt rolled roofing covers the ex-

Figure 55. The Matheson Mess Hall (left) and Cook's Quarters (right), 1993. The view is looking northeast.

terior walls. The main entry is on the south elevation, which contains a 1/1 horizontal double-hung window and a five-panel door. The west elevation has a 1/1 horizontal double-hung window. The east elevation has a three-panel door, a 6/6 horizontal double-hung window, and a six-light, fixed sash window.

An addition on the east side of the north elevation has a gable roof oriented north-south and covered with corrugated metal. The addition measures 15'7"x18'1" and is sided with roofing felt. The east elevation of the addition has a plank door covered with roofing felt. The north elevation has a 6/6 horizontal single-hung window and a three-panel door. A shed roof addition located on the west end of the north side of the Cook House measures 10'3"x10'10". The roof is covered with corrugated metal and the siding is asphalt roofing felt over horizontal wood siding. A six-light, fixed sash window faces north.

The cook's quarters is a rectangular, one-story, wood frame building located 4'2" south of the mess hall. The foundation is horizontal timbers on grade. Corrugated metal and roofing felt cover the gable roof, which is oriented east-west. The building measures 12'4"x18'4" and the exterior walls are covered with roofing felt. A two-panel door faces north and is covered by a corrugated metal porch which links the building to the Mess Hall entry. A single-light, fixed sash window is also located on the north elevation. A 1/1 horizontal single-hung window is located on the west elevation and a boarded up window is located on the south elevation. A shed roof addition located on the east end of the structure measures 8'2"x8'3". The roof and exterior walls are covered with roofing felt over wood siding.

The dates the mess hall and cook's quarters were built are unknown. Prior to 1946, Matheson's employees lived in their own accommodations and took their meals at Durand's Restaurant. Matheson moved the mess hall from Slate Creek to Flat in 1945 and installed a large walk in freezer in the building the following year. The cook's quarters originally belonged to Andre "Scotty" Dundas who lived in the building near the present location of the Kepler House (IDT-123). Matheson moved the building to his complex about the same time that he set up the Mess Hall. From 1946 to 1957, Matheson's crew ate at the mess hall and the cook lived in the building directly to the south (Agoff 1995:235). After Matheson sold the property, John Stevens operated a wholesale store in the mess hall building in the 1970s (Miscovich 1995:I-12).

The **Matheson Storage Building (IDT-105)** is a rectangular, one-story, wood frame building (Figure 56) with an addition. The foundation consists of logs. The gable roof has corrugated metal on one-side and weathered roofing felt over wood decking on the other. The building measures 15'x23'11". The exterior is covered with roofing felt over vertical wood siding and features corner boards. The main entrance is on the east elevation, which features a pair of large plank doors, although one of the doors is missing. A boarded up window is located on the north elevation. A boarded up six-light, fixed sash window and a boarded up personnel door are located on the west elevation.

An addition with a collapsed shed roof is on the west side of the building. The addition measures 12'2"x23'11". The shed roof is covered with corrugated metal over roofing felt and the exterior is covered with roofing felt over horizontal wood siding. A single-light, fixed sash window is located on the west elevation. The south elevation has a two-light, fixed sash window. A belt driven table saw and extra glass windows were stored in the building in 1993.

The date the Matheson Storage Building was constructed is not known, but it likely dates to the late 1920s or early 1930s. Alex and Marie Matheson kept a car in the building for many years (Miscovich 1995:III-35).

Figure 56. The Matheson Storage Building, 1993. The view is looking southwest.

The **Matheson Garage (IDT-106)** is a rectangular, one-story, wood frame building (Figure 57) with two additions. The foundation consists of wood blocks. The gable roof and exterior walls are covered with corrugated metal. The garage measures 12'x18'8". A pair of side opening utility doors are centered on the north elevation. A shed addition measuring 8'8"x12'2" is located on the west side of the building. Corrugated metal covers the shed roof. The exterior walls are covered with shiplap. A pair of side opening utility doors are centered on the north elevation of this addition. A four-panel door with one light is located at the north end of the east elevation. At the south end of the east elevation is a small 6'x6' shed addition. Corrugated metal covers the shed roof. The exterior walls are

Figure 57. The Matheson Garage, 1993. The view is looking southwest.

covered with shiplap. A small 3'3"x8' shed addition is centered on the south elevation of the garage. Corrugated metal covers the shed roof and the exterior walls are covered with horizontal siding.

The Matheson Garage is part of the Alex Matheson/NADC complex. The date of construction is unknown, but it likely dates to the late 1920s or early 1930s (Miscovich 19954:III-35).

Figure 58. The Byrd/Stevens Garage, 1993. The view is looking northeast.

The **Byrd/ Stevens Garage (IDT-107)** is a rectangular, one-story, wood frame building (Figure 58) located 17' east of Matheson Garage #1. The foundation of Garage #2 consists of wood blocks. Corrugated metal covers the gable roof. The building measures 18'3"x18'4" and the exterior walls are covered with roofing felt and batten. A five-panel door is centered on the south elevation and is flanked on each side by a six-light, fixed sash window. A pair of side opening utility doors is located on the north elevation.

The date this building was constructed is unknown. Harold Byrd used the building as a garage from 1946 to 1951 and it was located next to the Fullerton/Durand/Roper/Byrd House (IDT-133) on the west side of Flat Creek Road. John Stevens moved the building to the Matheson Complex around 1977. Stevens built the ramp on the north side of the building in order to park his truck in the building (Agoff 1995:226, 236).

The **NADC Parts Warehouse (IDT-108)** is a rectangular, one-story, wood frame building (Figure 59). The foundation consists of timbers on grade. The gable roof is covered with corrugated metal. The building measures 16'5"x24'5". Roofing felt over horizontal siding covers the exterior walls. The main entry is on the east elevation, which features a vertical plank door covered with corrugated metal. A two-light, fixed sash window is located on the south elevation. The building is in fair condition. A small animal cage is located just outside the north wall of the building. A large pipe wagon in good condition is located 20' north of the building.

The NADC Parts Warehouse dates to the late 1920s or early 1930s. It is associated with Alex Matheson's North American Dredging Company. The warehouse contained dredge parts during 1993 (Agoff 1995: 236; Miscovich 1995: III-34).

Figure 59. The NADC Parts Warehouse, 1993. The view is looking northwest.

The **NADC Washroom (IDT-109)** is a rectangular, one-story, wood frame building (Figure 60). The foundation consists of timbers on grade. Roofing felt covers the gable roof. The building measures 10'4"x12'2" and the exterior walls are covered with roofing felt. The main entry is on the south elevation, which has a five-panel door and a six-light, fixed sash window. A boarded up window is located on the west end of the north elevation.

A rectangular, wood frame outhouse is located 28' northeast of the washroom. The building measures 4'11"x5'8". It is built out over a small slough and rests on a wood post foundation. The shed roof and exterior walls are covered with corrugated metal. The doorway faces south.

Figure 60. The NADC Washroom, 1993. The view is looking northwest.

The washroom and outhouse date

from the late 1920s or early 1930s and were part of the NADC complex. A bunkhouse (Site PP) was located southwest of the washroom. The bunkhouse was torn down in the late 1980s and parts of it were incorporated into the Kepler House (IDT-123) (Agoff 1995:236).

The **NADC Machine Shop (IDT-110)** is a rectangular, one-story, wood frame building (Figure 61). The foundation is on grade. Corrugated metal covers the gable roof and exterior walls. The machine shop measures 20'x40'. The main entry is on the south elevation, which features a pair of large side-opening doors and two 4/4 horizontal single-hung windows. Two 4/4 horizontal single-hung windows are located on the north elevation. The west elevation has a 4/4 horizontal single-hung window and a large plank door. A 6'x10'4" shed addition is located on south end of the east elevation. The addition has a pair of side opening doors facing south. A gable roof addition is attached to the north end of the machine shop. The addition measures 14'x18'3". The roofs and exterior of these two additions are covered with corrugated metal. The north and south elevations of the gable addition have a six-light, fixed sash window. The east elevation has a small plank door. The power tools inside the shop are the original belt driven tools and they are in good condition.

Figure 61. The NADC Machine Shop, 1993. The view is looking northwest.

A small wood frame storage building measuring 10'3"x12'4" is located 2' northeast of the gable roof addition on the machine shop. The building rests on a block foundation and has a gable roof covered with corrugated metal. The exterior is covered with roofing felt and batten over horizontal wood siding. The south elevation has a plank door and a six-light, fixed sash window. The north elevation has a six-light, fixed sash window. Another storage building with a gable roof is located 9'4" north of the machine shop. The second storage building rests on a wood block foundation and measures 12'5"x16'2". It has a gable roof covered with corrugated metal and the exterior is covered with roofing felt. A four-panel door faces west. The east elevation has a two-light, fixed window and a plank door. Another workshop (Site SS) was located east of the machine shop (Agoff 1995:236), but nothing remains of that building.

The NADC Machine Shop and sheds date from the late 1920s or early 1930s. The machine shop was a central part of the NADC complex. Prior to the construction of the NADC machine shop, John Beaton and Alex Matheson took their equipment to the Riley Investment Company Machine Shop, owned by Harry Donnelley, for repairs. Matheson built the NADC Machine Shop to make his dredge operation independent of Harry Donnelley's enterprises. The small building directly north of the machine shop was used to store machine parts. The small building northeast of the machine shop was Matheson's blacksmith shop (Agoff 1995:236; Miscovich 1995:III-33).

The **NADC Garage (IDT-111)** is a rectangular, one-story, wood frame building (Figure 62). The foundation is on grade. The gable roof and exterior walls are covered with corrugated metal. Two six-light, fixed sash skylights are evenly spaced on the south slope of the roof. The building measures 24'x29'3". The main entry is on the north elevation, which has two pairs of side opening utility doors. A five-panel door is centered on the west elevation and a six-light, fixed sash win-dow is centered in the gable. Two six-light, fixed sash windows are evenly spaced on the south elevation.

Figure 62. The NADC Garage, 1993. The view is looking southeast.

The NADC Garage was a part of Alex Matheson's mining operation. Matheson bought a D-8 Caterpillar Tractor in 1945 and he built the garage in 1946 or 1947 to shelter and maintain the D-8 and other heavy equipment (Agoff 1995:236; Miscovich 1995:III-34).

The **NADC Wanigan (IDT-112)** is a wood frame freight sled measuring 8'2"x 24'5" (Figure 63). The frame and floor are made of heavy timbers braced with metal plates. The tow bar is made of heavy metal pipe. A small rectangular, one-story, wood frame bunkhouse measuring 8'2"x16', is located on the hack two-thirds of the sled. Corrugated metal covers the flat roof and exterior walls. A plank door and six-light, fixed sash window are located on the front (north) elevation of the bunkhouse. A four-light, fixed sash window is centered on the south elevation. A table, coffee pot, and bunks are located inside the structure. The sled is a

"Commonsense Sleigh" model, constructed by the Michler Company.

Two freight sleds are located 27' east of the wanigan. The two sleds are identical and are parked side by side. A large metal boiler is located 12' west of the NADC Wanigan.

Figure 63. The NADC Wanigan, 1993. The view is looking southeast.

The wanigan and freight sleds were probably built in the 1930s. Alex Matheson used them from 1946 to 1951 to haul fuel and lumber in the winter from the mouth of Crooked Creek on the Kuskokwim River to his headquarters in Flat. Matheson's crew used a D-8 Caterpillar tractor to haul the sleds. Matheson crews hauled 600-700 barrels of fuel a year plus the equipment needed to support his mining operation. This was part of Matheson's efforts to become independent of Harry Donnelley. The large number of metal barrels in the vicinity of the NADC complex are remnants of the fuel hauled from Crooked Creek (Agoff 1995:234, 236-237; Miscovich 1995:III-34).

The **Balange Carpentry Shop (IDT-113)** is a rectangular, one-story, wood frame building (Figure 64). The foundation consists of three parallel beams (one along each side and one in the center) which serve as skids during towing. A tow cable is threaded through each of the three skids. Corrugated metal covers the shed roof. The building measures 12'2"x28'10". The exterior walls are covered with horizontal wood siding and corner boards. The north and south walls have diagonal bracing to give the building additional strength. The main entry is on the east elevation, which contains a five-panel door and a two-light, fixed sash window. A pair of fixed sash windows, one with two lights and the other with six lights, is centered on the south elevation. A small 4'x8' shed roof addition with celotex siding is located on the east end of the south elevation. The roof is covered with corrugated metal and a plank door faces west. A row of four storage boxes is located along the base of the west elevation. The boxes, which contained metal parts and fittings, are made of lumber. A shed roof covered with corrugated metal covers the boxes. The building held a set of carpentry tools in 1993.

A wood frame outhouse, measuring 4'x4'6", is located 24' west of the carpentry shop. The outhouse has a shed roof covered with corrugated metal. The exterior is covered with horizontal wood siding. A two-panel door faces northeast. About 15' south of the carpentry

shop is the front axle, wheels and hitch of a pipe wagon. The wagon frame and wheels are made of wood.

Figure 64. The Balange Carpentry Shop, 1993. The view is looking southeast.

The date that the Balange's Carpentry Shop was built is unknown. Tommy Balange worked for Harry Donnelley from 1948 to 1951. Balange was a skilled carpenter and he made dog sleds in his spare time. In the late 1940s, the building was located near Balange's House (IDT-137). Balange moved it across the road in the late 1940s. John Stevens moved the building to its present location about 1972 or 1973. The carpentry shop was not part of the NADC support facilities (Agoff 1995:228, 237).

The **Applebaum House/Stevens Garage (IDT-114)** is a rectangular, one-story, wood frame building (Figure 65). The foundation is on grade. The gable roof is covered with corrugated metal. The culled (double) roof has 1"x1" sleepers between the decking. This is the only culled roof observed in Flat and one of only a handful of buildings (all residential) that have rain gutters. The

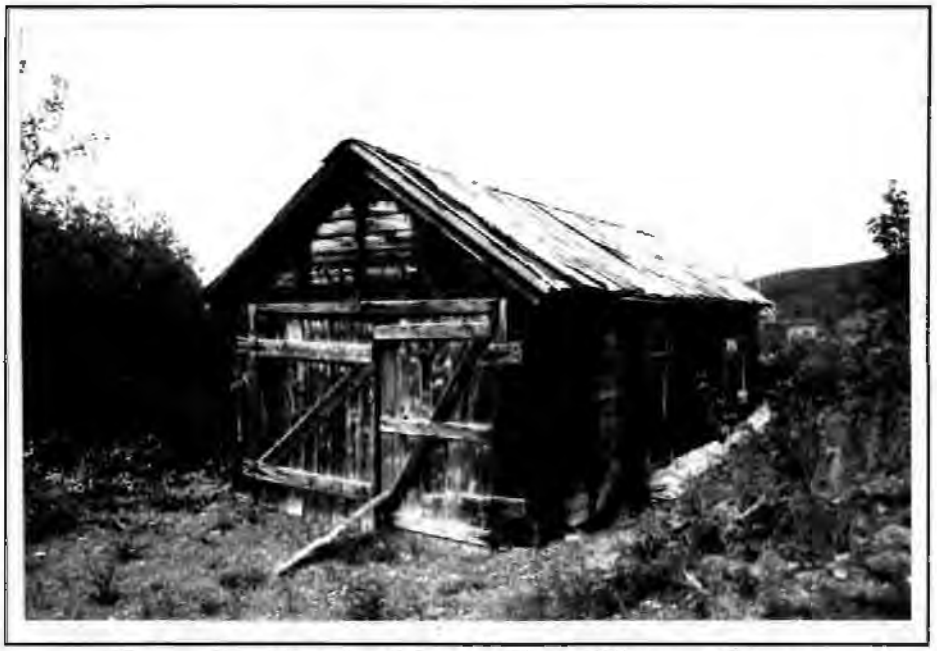

Figure 65. The Applebaum House/Stevens Garage, 1993. The view is looking northwest.

building measures 14'x30' and the exterior is covered with roofing felt over wood siding. The walls have been cut off at the base and there are no sill plates. The main entry is on the south elevation, which features a pair of large side-opening plank doors. A plank door is centered on the north elevation. The east elevation has a 2/1 single-hung window and a 1/1 double-hung window. The west elevation has a 1/1 double-hung window and a single-light, fixed sash window. Small strips of three layers of decorative wall paper are located inside the building near the ceiling. Stove pipe is located in the north end of the west slope of the roof. A 1935 model T-40 International Harvester Tractor is parked inside the structure and appears to be in good condition.

The date Sam Applebaum's House was built is unknown. In the 1930s and 1940s, it was located on the south bank of Otter Creek between the Awe/Fullerton Shop (IDT-096) and the Mutchler/Uotila/Fullerton Barn (IDT-097). Applebaum owned a store (IDT-181) in Iditarod in the 1910s and he eventually bought the Northern Commercial Company Store (IDT-174) in that community. When Iditarod went into decline, Applebaum closed his store in 1925 and moved to Flat. Harry Donnelley hired Applebaum to run the Donnelley and Sheppard Store (IDT-077) after Harry Sheppard died. After Applebaum left Flat, the house was abandoned. John Stevens removed the rotten floor and moved the building to its present location in 1972. Stevens used the building as a garage (Agoff 1995:211-212, 215, 238).

The Joe Mitchell Cabin (IDT-115) is a rectangular, one-story, wood frame building (Figure 66). The foundation is on grade and weathered tar paper covers the gable roof. The building measures 14'4"x18'. The exterior walls are covered with rolled roofing over shiplap. The main entrance faces east and has a three-panel door with a one-light door and a hoarded up window. A two-light, fixed sash window is located on the north elevation. A five-panel door is located on the west elevation and a window opening is located on the south elevation.

An 8'1"x8'1" wood frame workshop with a shed roof is located 5'11" south of the cabin. The foundation is logs on grade. The roof is covered with corrugated metal

Figure 66. The Joe Mitchell Cabin, 1993. The view is looking northwest.

and the exterior is sided with celotex. A four-panel door with one-light and a six-light, fixed sash window are located on the west elevation. A 6'3"x6'9" wood frame building with a shed roof is located 16'9" southeast of the Workshop. The foundation is on grade. The roof and north, east and south elevations are covered with corrugated metal. The exterior of the west elevation is covered with horizontal wood siding. A plank door is on the west elevation. An 8'2"x8'3" wood frame shed is located 1'6" west and south of the small shed. The foundation is on grade. The shed roof and north, east, and west elevations are covered with corrugated metal. The south elevation is covered with horizontal wood siding. A five-panel door is on the west elevation. A shed roof outhouse, laying on its side, is located 29'6" northeast of the cabin. The outhouse measures 4'x4'. The roof and exterior walls are covered with wood siding.

The date the Joe Mitchell Cabin was built and its original location are unknown. The cabin was located on the southeast edge of Flat in the 1940s and 1950s, near the present location of the Drilling Rig (IDT-116). Mitchell was from Scotland and he came to Alaska as first mate of a steamer. He was in the freighting business in Nome and moved to Flat in 1910. He was one of the first dog mushers to take a load of gold to Seward over the Iditarod Trail. Mitchell worked for various miners and businessmen, including several years as the caretaker of Harry Donnelley's warehouses in Iditarod. He lived in Flat until 1955 or 1956. After he left, his cabin was abandoned. John Stevens moved the cabin to its present location in the mid-1960s because the building was in the path of his dredge. The cabin was not associated with the Matheson/NADC operation (Agoff 1995:237-238).

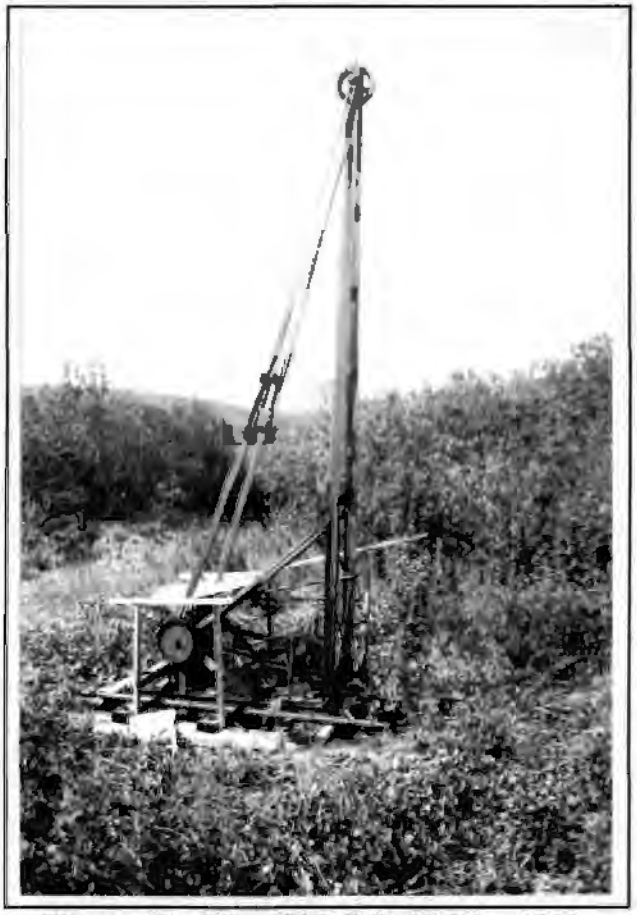

Figure 67. The NADC Drill Rig, 1993. The view is looking northwest.

The **NADC Drill Rig (IDT-116)** is a wood frame drilling structure (Figure 67). The gantry is about 20' high. The base of the rectangular structure measures 5'8"x16' and the foundation consists of a pair of timber skids. A small shed roof covered with corrugated metal shelters the gears located inside the frame of the drill rig. The rig was manufactured by the Twin Disk Clutch Company. Drilling pipe is laying across the frame of the rig. Three large piles of 8" and 16" hydraulic pipe measuring 20' long are located about 30' northeast of the drill rig.

The Drill Rig dates from the 1920s or 1930s. NADC crews used the drill to test mining claims for depth to bedrock and the amount of gold present. These tests determined which ground had enough gold to justify the expense of thawing and dredging (Miscovich 1995:III-35).

The **Shed on Skids (IDT-117)** is a rectangular, one-story, wood frame building on skids (Figure 68). The foundation consists of two 15'2" timber skids lined on the bottom with metal. A tow cable at each end of the sled runs through the end of the skids. Planks cover the skids, creating a floor for the sled. A rectangular, one-story, wood frame building rests on 4"x8" timbers running lengthwise along the floor. The enclosed building measures 5'6"x8'. The gable roof and exterior walls are covered with galvanized metal over shiplap. A 12" high band of shiplap is exposed along the base of the building. A doorway is located on the front (north) side. A plank door with one light is resting against the structure. A window opening without glass is located on both the south and west sides.

The date this shed on skids was constructed is unknown. It may have been associated with the NADC Drill Rig (IDT-116), located on the tailing piles to the west (Miscovich 1995: III-35).

Figure 68. Sled on skids, 1993. The view is looking southwest.

A large cast iron boiler (**Site ZZZZ**) is located about 600' south of the NADC Drill Rig (IDT-116). The boiler was used to thaw the frozen ground in the early years of mining on Flat Creek. John Stevens used the boiler in the 1960s as a deadman to anchor the Matheson Dredge when it was operating just south of Flat (Miscovich 1995:III-36).

The **Flat Creek Ditch** (IDT-144) is a man-made structure that has been excavated along the hillside southeast of Flat. The ditch is a linear feature that begins on Flat Creek and runs in a northerly direction for a distance of 1.5 miles on the east side of Flat Creek drainage and curving around to the east up the Otter Creek drainage. The ditch ends on the hillside south of the Riley/Otter Creek Camp (IDT-201). The ditch is about 6' wide and 4' deep.

The Yukon Gold Dredge Company built the Flat Creek Ditch in the 1910s to carry water from upper Flat Creek to its dredge on lower Flat Creek. The North American Dredge Company also used the Flat Creek Ditch to provide water for its dredging operations in the late 1920s and 1930s (Miscovich 1995:III-36; Barnett 19954:158; Agoff 1995:238-239).

West Flat

Historic resources in west Flat (Figure 69) are associated with dredging, maintenance and support activities for mining, and residential activity. This area was part of the early townsite of Flat, but no early buildings or foundations remain. The area has been dredged several times. Distinctive herring-bone tailing piles run through the center of the area.

Alex Matheson began dredging on the west side of Flat in 1932 with the Beaton Dredge (Mertie 1933:7-14; Miscovich 1994:III-32). He continued dredging in and around Flat throughout the 1930s. In 1938, he rebuilt the dredge and proceeded to dredge the old townsite a second time (Miscovich 1995:I-3). In the 1960s, John Stevens made one last pass through the center of Flat with the Matheson Dredge. The dredge is located on the west side of Flat where Stevens shut down operations.

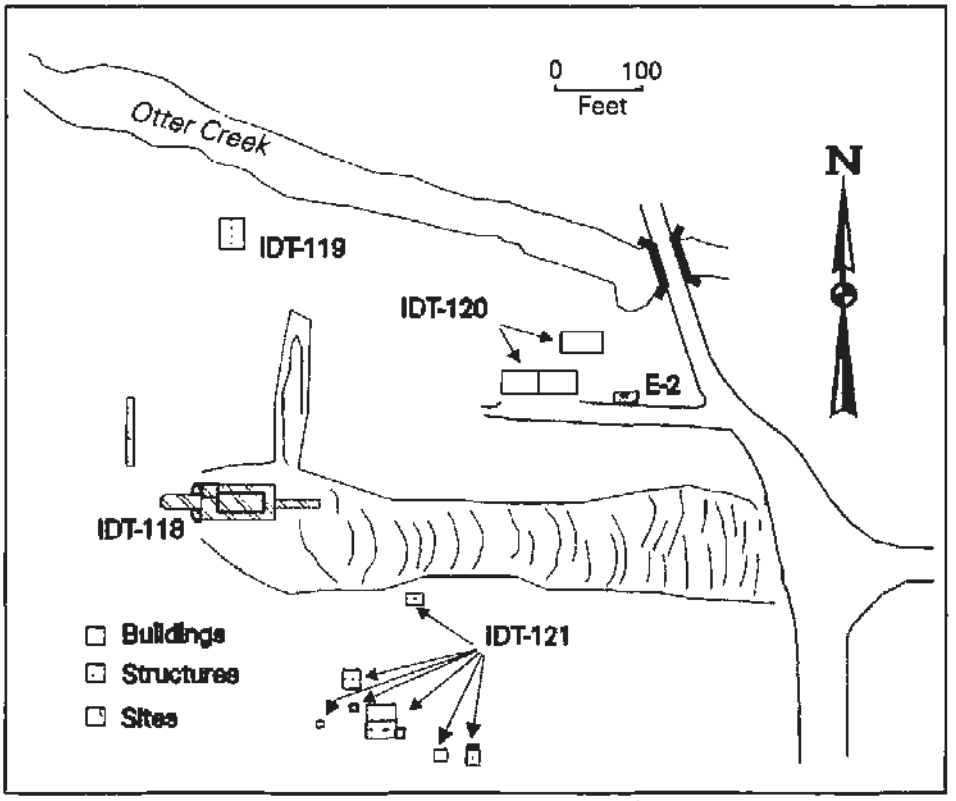

Figure 69. Map of west Flat.

The **Matheson Dredge (IDT-118)** is a two-story, steel frame structure (Figure 70). The steel hull measures 39'x84' and rests on a shelf in a dredge pond. Galvanized metal covers the flat roof and exterior walls. The enclosed first floor structure measures 39'x57'. The second floor consists of a 20'x20'10" structure, a 20'x21'5" addition on the east end, and a 15'x16'2" addition (the bridge or control room) in the northwest corner. The gantry and the bucket line support structure are located on the west side of the dredge. A five-panel personnel door and an eight-light, fixed sash window are located on the first floor on each side of the gantry. A triple 1/1 single-hung window is located on the bridge on the second floor. The stacker, which is approximately 100' long and enclosed in galvanized metal, extends out the back or east end of the dredge. A five-panel door, a utility door, and an eight-light, fixed sash window are located on either side of the stacker on the first floor. Two four-light, fixed sash windows are

located on the second floor of the east elevation. The first floor of the north elevation has a large utility door, four 4/4 horizontal single-hung windows, and a 1/1 horizontal single-hung window. The second floor has a five-panel door and two 4/4 horizontal single-hung windows. The first floor of the south elevation has a five-panel personnel door, four 4/4 horizontal single-hung windows, and a 1/1 horizontal single-hung window. The second floor has a five-panel personnel door, two 4/4 horizontal single-hung windows, and a pair of 4/4 horizontal single-hung window on the bridge. A three-cylinder gasoline engine located on the first floor of the dredge drives most of the machinery. The tumbler, crushing, stacking equipment, and the bridge are located on the second floor. The bucket line, which has heen removed and is located about 100' west of the dredge, consists of 70 3.5 cuhic foot buckets.

Figure 70. The Matheson Dredge, 1993. The view is looking northwest.

The Union Construction Company built a wooden hull bucket line stacker dredge for John Beaton in 1916 at the confluence of Black and Otter creeks, two miles east of Flat. The dredge featured a revolving trommel and 2.5 cubic foot buckets, and was powered by two Scandia Engineering Company 50 horse power semi-diesel engines. From 1916 to 1918, the Beaton Dredge worked its way up Black Creek, then was moved by horses back to Otter Creek. During the following decade, the dredge worked along Otter Creek toward Flat. Alex Matheson, John Beaton's dredge master, purchased the dredge about 1924. In 1929, Matheson began dredging mining claims under the Flat townsite after drill testing disclosed a rich hench on the left limit of Flat Creek that the Guggenheims had overlooked. Matheson shut the dredge down in 1931 and restarted it briefly in 1936. He brought in a new hull, superstructure, and machinery in 1938 and completely rehuilt the dredge (Bundtzen *et al.* 1992:25; Miscovich 1995:III-37). He increased the hull size from 30'x60' to 39'x84', allowing the dredge to accommodate a larger bucket line (Brooks 1916:58-59; Smith 1942:42, 43).

These changes enabled the dredge to dig deeper to reach the hedrock under Flat. Known thereafter as the Matheson Dredge, the rebuilt dredge operated almost continuously for 17 years, including most of World War II. After Matheson retired in the late 1950s, the dredge operated intermittently in the 1960s. John Stevens made the last pass through the center of Flat, stopping at the dredge's current location. The dredge's best years were 1916 when it recovered 12,433

ounces of gold near the mouth of Black Creek and 1941 when it recovered 9,582 ounces near the mouth of Flat Creek. Production over thirty-five seasons totaled 143,374 ounces of refined gold from 5,457,566 yards of processed pay (Bundtzen *et al.* 1992:25-26).

The **Jensen/NADC Pump House (IDT-119)** is a rectangular, one-story, wood frame building (Figure 71) located on the south bank of Otter Creek. The foundation consists of four 12"x12" skids. Corrugated metal covers the gable roof. The building measures 16'8"x 16'11", while the skid frame structure extends another 19' to the south. The exterior walls are covered with shiplap. The south elevation includes a five-panel door and a pair of single-light windows that are covered with corrugated metal. A six-light, fixed sash window is centered on the west elevation. The north elevation has a pair of boarded up single-light, fixed sash windows and a five-panel door. A boarded up two-light, fixed sash window is centered on the east elevation. A 12" metal water pipe extends from the east side of the building. A Washington Diesel engine is located in the center of the building. A large belt connects the engine to a drive shaft that turns the pump. A work bench is located along the south wall.

Figure 71. The NADC Pump House, 1993. The view is looking northwest.

The pump house was built on Willow Creek by Pete Jensen at an unknown date, probably in the 1930s. Alex Matheson moved the pump house to Flat in 1946 and set it up on the south bank of Otter Creek. Matheson's crews used the pump to supply water from Otter Creek for thawing and preparing ground on the west side of Flat for the dredge (Agoff 1995:232-233). Prior to using this pump house with its diesel engine, Matheson used a Ford V-8 engine to pump water from Otter Creek (Miscovich 1995:III-47).

The **Turner/Hatten/Agoff Catsheds (IDT-120)** consists of two attached rectangular, one-story, wood frame buildings (Figure 72). Both buildings rest on wood blocks on grade and have shed roofs covered with corrugated metal. The first building measures 22'7"x31'4" and has exterior walls covered with shiplap. Two pairs of side-opening utility doors are evenly spaced

on the south elevation of the building. The east elevation contains a six-light, fixed sash window and a plank door with a two-light, fixed sash transom window. Two six-light, fixed sash windows are located on the north elevation. The second building is joined to the west side of the first structure, which is taller. A space of 2'2" separates the buildings. The two buildings are connected on the south elevation (main entry) by an exterior wall. On the north side, a small utility door connects the two buildings. A vertical plank door connects the first building with a five-panel door in the second building. The second building measures 18'1"x24'4" and the exterior is covered with shiplap. Two pairs of side opening utility doors are evenly spaced on the south elevation. A six-light, fixed sash window is centered on the west and north elevations. A third building, known as the parts shed, is located about 8' northeast of the first catshed. The parts shed is a rectangular, one-story, wood frame building. The foundation is blocks on grade. Corrugated metal covers the shed roof. The building measures 8'10"x 18'4". The exterior walls are covered with wood siding. The south elevation has a plank door and a pair of six-light, fixed sash windows. A two-light, fixed sash window is located on the west and north elevations. Metal barrels and engine parts are scattered on the east side of the Catshed and Parts Shed.

Figure 72. The Turner/Hatten/Agoff Catsheds, 1993. The view is looking northeast.

George Turner, Frank Hatten, and Johnny Baquir built the catsheds and parts shed in 1940 and 1941 to service and shelter the D-7 and D-8 Caterpillar tractors used in their mining operation on Black Creek. After Turner died in the mid-1940s, Hatten and Baquir continued using the buildings for their mining operations. Sergie and Alvin Agoff acquired the buildings from George Turner's heirs in 1966 to support their mining operations on Prince Creek (Agoff 1995:222, 235; Miscovich 1995:III-47; Kepler 1995:127).

Site E-2, located about 200' east of the catsheds, was formerly an old wood saw on skids. The saw was powered by a gasoline engine. In recent years, a freight sled was located at that site. The wood saw and the freight sled were removed from the site prior to 1993.

The **Sagoff/Demientieff/Wintz House (IDT-121)** is a rectangular, one-story, wood frame building (Figure 73). The foundation is hidden by corrugated metal skirting. The gable roof is covered with corrugated metal. The house measures 12'3"x 19'11" and the exterior is sided with shiplap. The south elevation has a pair of two-light, fixed sash windows and a separate two-light, fixed sash window. The east elevation has a two-light, fixed sash window and a small shed roof arctic entry. The arctic entry has a five-panel door facing south and a single-light, fixed sash window facing east. A shed roof addition on the north elevation joins the gable roof at the apex. The addition measures 12'x19'11" and wood siding covers the exterior. The east elevation of the addition has a pair of single-light, fixed sash windows. The north elevation has two single-light, fixed sash windows and the west elevation has a four-light, fixed sash window.

Figure 73. The Sagoff/Demientieff/Wintz House, 1993. The view is looking northeast.

Two rectangular, one-story, wood frame storage buildings and an outhouse are located west of the house. The first storage shed is located 8' from the house and has a foundation of logs on grade. Corrugated metal covers the shed roof. The shed measures 8'1"x 10'4" and the exterior is covered with corrugated metal over wood siding. A plank door covered with corrugated metal faces east and a six-light, fixed sash window faces west. The second storage building is 2'3" north of the first storage building and has a foundation of logs on grade. The building measures 11'5"x12'6". Corrugated metal over wood decking covers the gable roof. The exterior is covered with roofing felt and batten on the east elevation, corrugated metal and batten on the north elevation, wood siding on the west elevation, and corrugated metal on the south elevation. A five-panel door faces east.

A wood frame outhouse is located about 30' west of the two storage buildings. The outhouse rests on grade and corrugated metal covers the shed roof. The building measures 3'6"x4'8" and the exterior walls are covered with roofing felt and batten. A four-panel door faces south and a single-light, fixed sash window faces west.

A rectangular wood frame greenhouse with a gable roof is located 32' northeast of the house. The foundation is on grade. The building measures 7'11"x9'9". The lower portion of

the walls are sided with horizontal wood siding. The upper part of the walls and the roof were covered with plastic, but the plastic has been torn off. A one-panel door with two lights faces west.

A square, one-story, wood frame wood shed is located 28' southeast of the house. The foundation is on grade. Corrugated metal covers the gable roof and exterior walls. The length of each side of the wood shed is 12'. The north elevation has an entry with no door and there is a window opening with no frame facing south.

A rectangular, one-story, wood frame workshop building (Figure 74) is located 52'6" east of the wood shed. The foundation is not visible. Roofing felt covers the gable roof. The building measures 16'1"x18'1" and the exterior is covered with wood siding. The main entry is the north elevation, which has a pair of side opening doors covered with celotex. The north elevation is covered by an enclosed porch. The shed roof and exterior walls of the porch are covered with corrugated metal. A ramp measuring 3'6"x15' extends through the porch to the doors. The east elevation has two single-light, fixed sash windows. The south elevation has a two-light, fixed sash window. The west elevation has a pair of fixed sash windows, one with two lights and the other with one light.

Figure 74. Dave Wintz's Workshop, 1993. The view is looking southeast.

Debo Sagoff built this house about 1933 with the assistance of Nick Sopoff and Harry Kardanoff. Sagoff and Harry Agoff were partners mining on Prince Creek. Sagoff moved the house a short distance to the east to its present location in 1946 when the Matheson Dredge came through the area. After Sagoff died, Freddie Demientieff, a trapper, and his wife Marie owned the house in the 1970s. Dave Wintz acquired the property in the early 1980s and built the greenhouse, wood shed and shop buildings using lumber salvaged from the Violet Wadsworth House (IDT-150) (Agoff 1995:227, 232; Miscovich 1995: III-43-44, 46).

Flat Creek Road

Flat Creek Road (Figure 75) was primarily a residential area. Residents consisted of a mix of white collar workers employed by Harry Donnelley and miners' families. This area was referred to as the "500 Club" or "Brainy Gulch" because Donnelley and many of his better paid employees lived on the road. The northern half of the residential area along Flat Creek was mined by dredge. The area is characterized by tailing piles or tailings that have been graded. The southern end of the residential area was not mined, and many of the buildings were damaged by permafrost. The southern end of Flat Creek Road also has resources associated with early dredging. These resources include the Martin Creek Ditch and the Guggenheim Parts Warehouse.

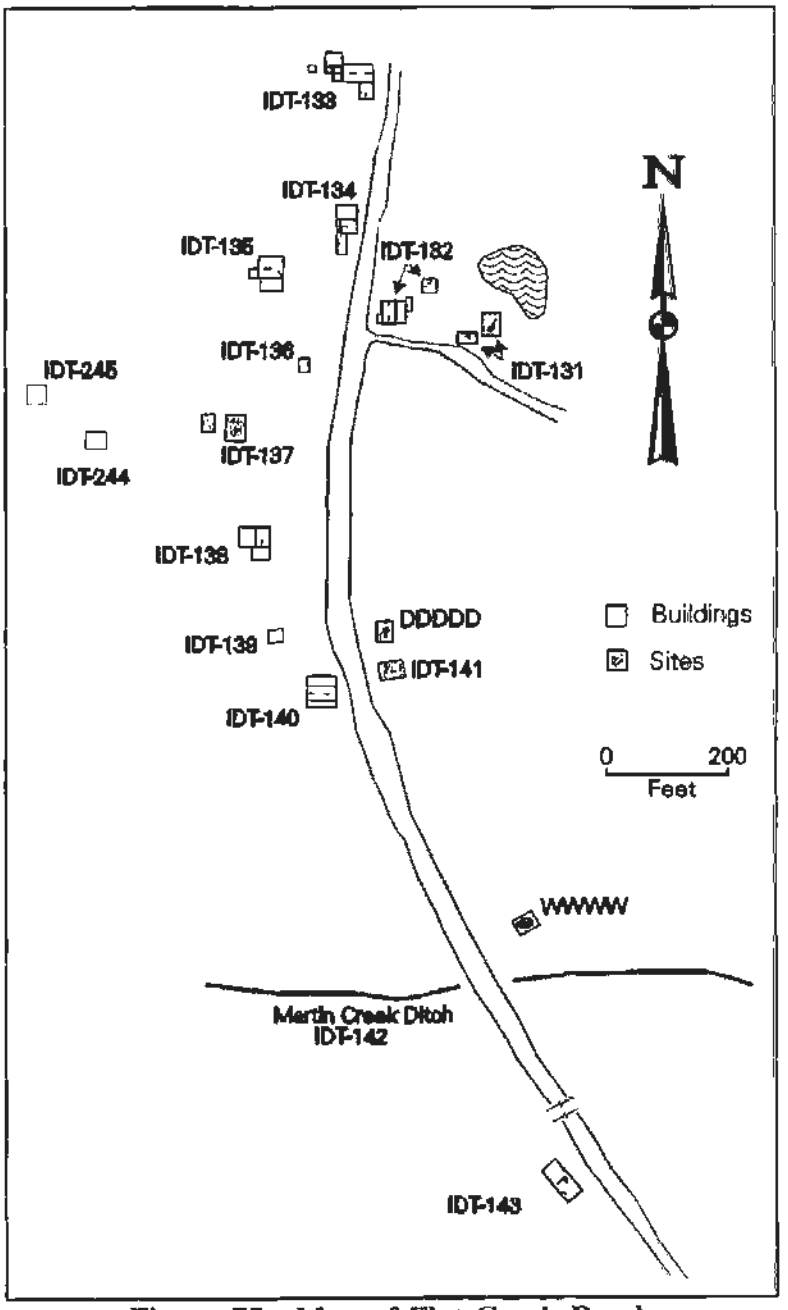

Figure 75. Map of Flat Creek Road.

The **Fullerton/Durand/ Roper/Byrd House (IDT-133)** is an "L" shaped, one-story, wood frame building (Figure 76). The foundation consists of logs on a raised rock pad. Wood shingles cover the gable roof. The house measures 12'2"x22'9". The exterior walls are covered with roofing felt over wood shingles. The main entry is on the east elevation, which contains a boarded up four-light, fixed sash window and a shed roof arctic entry measuring 4'2"x5'2". A four-panel door with one light is located on the north elevation of the arctic entry. The north elevation has two boarded up windows. The south elevation has a boarded up window and a gable roof addition extending south from the main portion of the building. The addition measures 12'2"x14'3" and has a boarded up window centered on the south elevation. A single-light, fixed sash window on the east elevation. This addition gives the house an "L" shape.

Figure 76. The Fullerton/Durand/Roper/Byrd House, 1993. The view is looking southwest.

A gable roof addition measuring 10'6"x12'2" is located at the west or back side of the house. A boarded up window faces west and a two-light, fixed sash window faces south. A shed roof addition measuring 11'5"x 14'8" is located on the north side of house. The shed roof and exterior walls are covered with corrugated metal. A two-light, fixed sash window faces east and a boarded up window faces north. An entry on the west elevation has no door. A shed roof arctic entry measuring 3'4"x3'11" is located on the west end of the south side of this addition. The arctic entry abuts the west side of the west gable addition. The south elevation of this arctic entry has a five-panel door.

A storage shed measuring 10'4"x12'2" is located 9' west of the house. Corrugated metal covers the shed roof. The exterior is covered with wood siding and roofing felt and hatten. The south elevation contains a set of side opening panel doors. A plank door is located on the north elevation of the storage shed.

The date that the Fullerton/Durand/Roper/Byrd House was built is unknown. The house was originally located on the north side of Otter Creek. In the 1920s, it was moved to the area between the present location of the Matheson Dredge (IDT-118) and the Donnelley and Sheppard Store (IDT-077). Jim and Anna Fullerton, who owned a grocery store in the early 1920s, lived in the house. Jim Fullerton died in 1925 and Mrs. Fullerton sold the store. In 1929, she paid Gus Uotila to move the house, which lay in the path of the Matheson Dredge, near the Peter Miscovich House (IDT-094). Mrs. Fullerton was the postmaster in Flat and the present south wing of the house served as the post office. When the Fullerton family left Flat in 1933, Anna sold the house to Henry Durand. About 1935, Durand sold the house to Milton Roper, one of Harry Donnelley's employees. Donnelley moved the house to Flat Creek Road, where Roper and his family resided until 1946. Harold Byrd, the accountant in Donnelley's Bank, and his wife Bessie purchased the house and lived in it from 1946 until 1951. The house was abandoned after that (Miscovich 1995:II-18, IV-52; Fullerton 1995:113-114; Agoff 1995:226).

The **Remington/Duffy/Baquir House (IDT-134)** is a rectangular, one-story, wood frame building partially in ruins (Figure 77). The foundation is timbers on grade. The gable roof is

covered with corrugated metal over wood decking. The main part of the building measures 12'x12'2". The exterior is covered with roofing felt over wood siding. The main entry is on the east elevation, which includes a doorway with no door and a window opening with no window. The south elevation also has a window opening. A shed roof addition measuring 11'8"x 20'10" is located on the north side of the house. A window opening is located on the east and north elevations. A shed roof addition is located on the west side of the house and measures 9'x12'. The shed roof is missing and the west wall is collapsed. Another addition measuring 12'1"x20' extends to the south from the west addition. The shed roof and east and west walls are missing. The west wall has collapsed. A door way, now missing, faced south.

Figure 77. The Remington/Duffy/Baquir House, 1993. The view is looking southwest.

The date and location where the Remington/Duffy/Baquir House was built are unknown. Al Remington lived in the house in the 1920s and built the additions for his five daughters. Bill Duffy moved the house from near the present location of the Turner/Hatten/Agoff Catsheds (IDT-120) to its present location in 1937 or 1938. Duffy lived in the house with his partner, Nellie Beatty. After Duffy and Beatty left Flat, they sold the house to Johnny Baquir (pronounced "Bo-kay"). Baquir, who mined in partnership with George Turner and Frankie Hatten, lived in the house with his wife, Lutka, during the 1940s and early 1950s. After they left Flat in the summer of 1952, the house was abandoned. Mike and Josephine Demientieff moved to Flat from Holy Cross in the mid-1970s and purchased the house from Baquir. Rudy Demientieff tried to fix it up, but it had deteriorated too far. The Demientieffs salvaged lumber from the building for fire wood (Agoff 1995:2260; Miscovich 1995:IV-52-53; Kepler 1995:128).

The **Harry Agoff House (IDT-135)** is a rectangular, one-story, wood frame building (Figure 78). The foundation is log and wood blocks on grade. Roofing felt covers the hipped roof. The building measures 15'10"x24'5". The exterior is covered with shiplap and features corner boards. The main entry is on the west elevation, which includes a decorative single-light, fixed sash window and a shed roof arctic entry. The roof of the arctic entry is covered with roofing felt and the exterior is covered with horizontal wood siding. The south wall of the arctic

entry is missing. A two-light, decorative fixed sash window is on the west elevation. The upper light is a band of diamond lights. The north elevation of the house has a window opening with no frame and another window that has been permanently boarded up. The east elevation has two window openings. One was formerly a door and a third window has been permanently boarded up.

A 14'11"x24'5" addition on the south side of the house rests on a wood block foundation. The shed roof is covered with roofing felt over wood decking. The exterior is sided with roofing felt over shiplap. A window opening is present on the east, west and south elevations. A door opening is located near the middle of the wall between the house and the addition. The building is in poor condition.

Figure 78. The Harry Agoff House, 1993. The view is looking northwest.

The date the Harry Agoff House was built is unknown. Harry Agoff moved the house from Iditarod to Flat in 1933 and built the addition that is now on the south side of the building shortly afterwards. Harry Agoff, who mined on Prince Creek, lived in the house with his family during the winters until 1939, and used it intermittently thereafter. In 1948 the Agoffs moved the building from a spot west of the Sagoff/Demientieff/Wintz House to its present location because the house was in the path of the Matheson Dredge. The building has not been occupied since it was moved to its present location (Agoff 1995:227).

The **Ogriz House (IDT-132)** is a rectangular, one-story, wood frame, building with three additions (Figure 79). The foundation is not visible. Corrugated metal and roofing felt cover the gable roof. The house measures 14'2"x22'4" and the roof line is oriented north-south. The exterior walls are covered with roofing felt. The three additions have the same roof covering and exterior siding as the house. The main entry is on the west elevation, which includes a shed roof addition measuring 5'4"x12'4". This addition has a five-panel door facing south, a two-light, fixed sash window facing west and a four-light, fixed sash window facing north. The south elevation of the house has a pair of two-light, fixed sash windows. The north elevation has a two-light, fixed sash window and a boarded up window in the gable. A shed addition on

the east side of the building measures 12'x 22'4". A pair of two-light, fixed sash windows are located on the south elevation. A five-panel door and a two-light, fixed sash window are located on the north elevation. A two-light, fixed sash window and a shed addition measuring 7'2"x18'4" are located on the east elevation. This third addition has two six-light, fixed sash windows on the east elevation and a four-light, fixed sash window on the north elevation.

Figure 79. The Ogriz House, 1993. The view is looking northeast.

The ruins of another building are located 15'-20' north-east of the house. The ruins includes the remains of a timber foundation measuring about 10'x10' and other structural debris. The debris includes loose boards and the gables from a roof. The walls and roof are missing. This feature was probably a storage building associated with the house.

John Ogriz, nicknamed "John Gear Grease," built this house in 1934. Ogriz moved the house to its current location in the late 1930s and lived in it for many years. Ogriz moved to Flat in 1910. He worked as a winchman on the dredges, mined in partnership with Gus Uotila on Slate Creek in the 1930s, and later mined by himself on Moore Creek and worked for the Alaska Road Commission. In the 1930s, Ogriz married Flat's school teacher and built additions on the west and east sides of the house. Ogriz gave the house to Alvin Agoff when he left Flat in 1959. Agoff gave the house to Glen Johnson in 1975, who later sold it to Jim Cruise in the 1980s. The house was badly deteriorated before Cruise made it habitable again (Agoff 1995: 242; Fullerton 1995:115; Miscovich 1995:IV-54).

The **Kardanoff/Hatten/Stuver House (IDT-131)** consists of the ruins of a rectangular, one-story, wood frame building (Figure 80). The log foundation is on grade. The gable roof is covered with corrugated metal. The house measures 11'x21'8". Weathered roofing felt over wood siding covers the exterior walls. The east wall and roof on the east end of the house have collapsed. The main entry is on the south elevation, which includes a four-light, fixed sash window and a gable roofed arctic entry measuring 5'x6'. The arctic entry has a four-light, fixed sash window facing west and a door opening facing south. A five-panel door is leaning against the entry just outside the building. A window opening is centered in the east and west elevations

of the house. A 11'6"x20'4" shed addition is located on the north elevation. The roof, which was covered with roofing felt, has collapsed into the addition. A two-light, fixed sash window is located on the east elevation and a six-light, fixed sash window is on the ground below a window opening on the west elevation. An entry without a door and a boarded up window are located on the north elevation of the addition. Flooring on the ground just north of the addition suggests that another shed was attached to the north.

Figure 80. The Kardanoff/Hatten/Stuver House, 1993. The view is looking northwest.

The ruins of a partially collapsed shed are located 7'4" west of the house. The shed roof is missing. The shed measured 12'6"x21'. Corrugated metal over wood siding covers the exterior walls. The corrugated metal is stripped in areas exposing the siding. Part of the east wall is missing and the other walls are warped. The south elevation contains a door opening and a two-light, fixed sash window. A boarded up window opening and a doorway with no door is located on the west elevation. A pair of single-light, fixed sash windows are located on the north elevation of the shed.

Harry Kardanoff built this house in 1941 in its present location. Kardanoff constructed the house around an addition that had been on the Walter Sakow log cabin (IDT-138) next to Sakow's frame house. The Kardanoff House was damaged in 1942 when Flat Creek flooded. Kardanoff sold the house in 1946 to his brother-in-law, Jerry Demientieff, who sold the house to Frank Hatten. Hatten was a cat operator who mined in partnership with George Turner and Johnny Baquir. He lived in the house from 1946 until he left Flat in 1954. Joe and Jule Stuver lived in the house during the summers of 1955 and 1956. The house was abandoned after that (Agoff 1995:242-243; Miscovich 1995:IV-57; Fullerton 1995:115).

The **Anderson/Stuver House Ruins (IDT-136)** consists of the remains of a rectangular, one-story, wood frame building (Figure 81). The walls and roof are missiug. The foundation is horizontal logs on grade. The building covered an area measuring 10'x15'4". The flooring consisted of 1"x2" lumber on 2"x4" joists. Small scraps of corrugated metal and linoleum are located around the building. Artifacts present at the site include small sections of cable, glass

bottles and enamelware.

Figure 81. The Anderson/Stuver House Ruins, 1993. The view is looking northeast.

The date this building was constructed and its original location are unknown. In the early 1930s, the house was sitting on blocks on tailings near the present location of the Anderson Shed (IDT-129). Amanda Anderson lived in the house in the early 1930s. When the Matheson Dredge came through the area, her family moved the building in 1935 to its present location. She did not live in the building after it was moved. When she left Flat in 1958, her ex-husband Jule Stuver, bought the building from her. In 1967, Minnie Brink tore the building down and salvaged the lumber (Agoff 1995:227-228, 239).

Figure 82. The McConeghy/Balange House Site, 1993. The view is looking northeast.

The McConeghy/Balange House (IDT-137) consists of the ruins of a square, one-story, log building (Figure 82). The foundation is horizontal log on grade and the building, which has collapsed, measures 15'5" per side. Roofing felt and corrugated metal cover the hip roof. The exterior is log. A partially collapsed shed addition is lo-

cated on the south side of the house. The addition measures 11'x15'5" and the exterior is covered with wood siding. The shed roof, which has partially collapsed into the structure, is covered with roofing felt. A plank door is located on the south elevation. Another addition is located on the east side of the south addition. The east addition, which has become separated from the rest of the house, measures 9'x11'. The addition has tipped over, with the shed roof facing east.

The date the McConeghy/Balange House was built is not known, but it may date to the 1910s or 1920s. Silas McConeghy lived in the cabin for many years and he died of pneumonia in the cabin about 1939. McConeghy moved to Flat during the 1910s. He was a wood cutter and a close friend of Mrs. Harry Donnelley. After McConeghy died, Tommy Balange acquired the house. Balange was a Frenchman. He prospected for a number of years on Donlin Creek, during which time Dona La Chance lived in his house on Flat Creek Road. Balange moved to Flat and worked in the Donnelley and Sheppard Store from 1948 to 1951. He lived in the house during those years. He was a dog musher and made dog sleds. Balange followed Harry Donnelley and Bob Acheson to Kodiak in the early 1950s. He returned for one week during the summer of 1957. The house has been abandoned since that time (Miscovich 1995:IV-55-56; Fullerton 1995:115; Agoff 1995:228).

The remains of an **Underground Cold Storage Facility (IDT-244)** are located 78' west the McGoneghy house ruins (Figure 83). All that is visible of the cold storage facility on the surface is the entryway, which is caved in. The entry consists of a circular berm surrounding a rectangular log structure. The rectangular entryway measures 8'5"x 9'5" and is 4' deep. The roof is missing and the entryway is partly filled with earth and brush growing on top. It is not known if the underground chamber is still in tact. About 50' west of the entry to the Underground Cold Storage Facility are the ruins of a collapsed frame shed. The roof and walls of the shed were covered with corrugated metal.

Figure 83. The entry to the Underground Cold Storage Facility, 1993. The view is looking north.

According to an informant, this subterranean structure was one of the underground cold storage facilities that Harry Donnelley used for storing meat for his store (IDT-077) before he

constructed his above ground freon refrigeration unit (IDT-078) in the 1930s. Donnelley stored reindeer meat in this facility. The reindeer were brought to Flat from Bethel. The entry shaft to the Subterranean Cold Storage Facility was 40' deep and had two doors. The size of the underground facility, which was built in permafrost, is unknown but was reportedly "cavernous." The structure was insulated with saw dust and the reindeer carcasses were hung from the ceiling with meat hooks (Agoff 1995:231, 232).

The **Lapp/Williams/Wolf Cabin Site (IDT-245)** consists of a scatter of structural elements of a building and domestic artifacts located on the south edge of a small stream, about 400' west of Flat Creek Road and about 200' west of the McConeghy/Balange House Site (IDT-137). The ruins are located in a low area of wet tundra and it measures about 20'x40'. Debris and artifacts include pieces of lumber and corrugated metal, metal bedframes, cans, glass bottles, wooden boxes, and enamelware.

The cabin was built in the 1930s or earlier. It was abandoned in the late 1930s. Art Lapp fixed it up in 1940 or 1941. Bill Williams lived in the cabin from the late 1940s until about 1952. Bob Wolf, his wife, and their baby were living in the cabin in November 1976 when a Coleman stove started a fire that destroyed the cabin (Agoff 1995:231-232, 252).

The **Bassoff/Sakow House (IDT-138)** is a rectangular, one-story, wood frame building (Figure 84). The foundation is log on grade. The building measures 7'x10'2". The gable roof is covered by roofing felt over wood decking, although most of the roofing felt has blown off. The east side of the gable roof is partially collapsed. The exterior walls are covered by deteriorated wood siding. A boarded up window is located on the east elevation and a shed roof addition measuring 4'5"x8'2" covers the south elevation. The roof is covered with wood decking and has partially collapsed. The addition has a six-light, fixed sash window and a door opening facing south. A four-panel door is leaning against the wall just inside the entry. Another shed addition measuring 9'x10'2" is located on the west side of the

Figure 84. The Bassoff/Sakow House, 1993. The view is looking northeast.

building. A window opening is located on the north and west elevations of the addition. The building and its additions are in poor condition.

A collapsed pole frame outhouse measuring 3'2"x3'7" is located 42' south of the house. The shed roof is covered with flattened gasoline cans and the exterior is covered with vertical and horizontal siding. A large garbage dump is located 40' northwest of the house. The garbage is spread out over an area measuring about 20'x30'. Artifacts include metal fuel barrels, gasoline cans, corrugated metal, lumber of various sizes, food cans, and cooking utensils.

The Bassoff/Sakow House was built in the 1920s or early 1930s. Harry Bassoff lived in the house in the early 1930s. After Bassoff moved to Fairbanks, Walter Sakow, a Russian miner on Willow Creek, lived in the cabin from the mid-1930s until 1950. Sakow had a log cabin next to his house. Harry Kardanoff, who was part Native and was married to Tasiana Demientieff, lived in the cabin with his family in the late 1930s and early 1940s. After Kardanoff moved out of the cabin in the fall of 1941, Sakow tore the log cabin down for wood. Nothing remains of the log cabin except for a few pieces of lumber on the ground. Sakow died of tuberculosis in the cabin in 1950 (Agoff 1995:228-229).

No remains were found of the old **Donnelley/ACS Wireless Station**. Harry Donnelley lived in a small house in the 1920s and mid-1930s on the east side of Flat Creek Road. Donnelley's house was located directly across the street from the Bassoff/Sakow House. After Donnelley built a new home (IDT-085), the Signal Corps used his old house as the Wireless Station in the late 1930s (Fullerton 1995:116; Miscovich 1995:IV-50; Agoff 1995:231).

The remains of the **Becker House Ruins (IDT-139)** are located 53' east and 27' south of the Bassoff/Sakow House. Only the east wall and parts of the north and south wall of an addition that faced Flat Creek Road are intact and standing. The foundation is on grade and the shed roof of the addition is covered with galvanized metal. The remains of the addition measures 4'2"x10'7" and the exterior is covered with flattened kerosene cans over board and batten siding. A window opening faces south. A work bench is located inside the addition, which appears to have been a workshop.

A rectangular pole and wood frame shed is located south and west of the Becker House ruins and 80' west of Flat Creek Road (Figure 85). The foundation is on grade. Corrugated metal covers the exterior walls. The building measures 7'2"x10'6". The shed roof is covered with corrugated metal, but the west half of the roof is missing. A screen mattress frame and an enamelware pitcher are located inside the building. A four-panel door is laying on the ground northwest of the building. A scatter of scrap metal, gas cans and barrels are located east of the building.

The date the Becker House was built is unknown. Edward "Cap" Becker lived in the house in the 1930s. Becker was from Germany and he was the captain of the riverboat *Nome* before he came to Flat. He mined claims on Bonanza and Chicken creeks. He had long whiskers and was said to look like a pirate. His house was built of logs with kerosene cans covering the exterior walls. Only the frame addition facing east remains. Becker left Flat in the fall of 1937 and died shortly thereafter in Fairbanks. The cabin was abandoned and remained standing until Freddie Demientieff tore it down in 1957 or 1958 for the wood. The

building located south and west of the house ruins may have been one the sheds that Becker used to store fire wood and dog harnesses (Agoff 1995:228-230).

Figure 85. Cap Becker's log and wood frame shed, 1993. The view is looking northeast.

The **Crook/ Caughrean/Demientieff House (IDT-140)** is a rectangular, one-story, log and wood frame building with five additions (Figure 86). The foundation consists of beams on grade. The gable roof and exterior siding is covered with roofing felt over wood siding, although most of the roofing felt on the roof is missing. The house measures 12'x 15'. The main entry is on the east elevation, which includes a window opening and a 4'x5'10" shed roof arctic entry. The arctic entry has a doorway facing east. A shed addition on the south side of the house measures 7'7" x12'. Unlike the roof of the house and other additions, the roof addition is covered with corrugated metal. A single-light, fixed sash window faces east and a small boarded up window faces south. Another shed addition is located on the west end of this addition and measures 7'7"x 12'. A window opening faces south. Another shed addition is located on the west end of the house. This

Figure 86. The Crook/Caughrean/Demientieff House, 1993. The view is looking northwest.

addition measures 7'x11'10". The west wall is made of logs and has a window opening. A shed addition on the north side of the building measures 10'6"x14'7". A window opening is located on the north and east elevations. At the west end of this addition is another shed roof addition measuring 10'5"x10'6". A doorway faces north, and most of the wood siding has been removed from the north, west and south walls. The house is in poor condition.

The Crook/Caughrean/Demientieff House was originally a log cabin. The additions on the north, east and south sides were added before 1935 (Agoff 1995:230). The house was built in this location in the early 1920s. Henry Crook, a miner who worked for Frank Manley on Willow Creek in the early and mid-1920s, lived in the house in the 1920s. After Crook left Flat in the late 1920s, Milo Caughrean lived in the house for many years. Caughrean worked for Harry Donnelley and later as an engineer on the Matheson Dredge. Caughrean, his wife Maxine, and their children lived in the house until 1942 (Miscovich 1995:IV-56; Fullerton 1994:116) when Caughrean joined the Merchant Marine for the duration of World War II. Caughrean returned to Flat briefly in 1945, but the house was empty until he sold it to Clyde Demientieff in 1950. Demientieff lived in the house several years. The last occupants were some G.I.s who stayed in the building part of the summer of 1954 (Agoff 1995:230).

The **Nash/Miller House Ruins (IDT-141)** consist of a collapsed rectangular, one-story, wood frame building (Figure 87). The foundation is log on grade. Weather torn roofing felt over wood decking covers the gable roof and exterior walls. The building measures 12'4"x 12'10". The house collapsed toward the west elevation, which had a centered doorway. Only the roof and east elevation have nominal structural integrity. The east elevation had a door opening and a boarded up window. The ruins of an addition are located on the east side of the building. The shed roof and exterior were covered with roofing felt over wood decking. The addition measured 10'10"x 19'3". The north and south walls and part of the east wall of the addition lay outside the foundation. Artifacts in include box springs, a wood stove, two wooden trunks, a table, bottles, jars, eating utensils, baby toys and other domestic items.

Figure 87. The Nash/Miller House, 1993. The view is looking northwest.

The Nash/Miller House was built in the late 1920s or early 1930s. Harold Nash worked for George Turner and lived in the house in the early and mid-1930s. Louis Miller, a French Canadian, and his Native wife, Lucy, and their nine children moved into the house in 1937. Miller was a miner who worked for Frank Manley and Pete Jensen on Willow Creek. Later he worked for Alex Matheson driving thawing points and working on the Matheson dredge. Miller built the addition on the east side of the house. He died in an accident on the Matheson Dredge in 1947. His widow continued living in the house until she moved to Anchorage in 1950. The house was abandoned after that. The house was still standing in 1958, but Joe Loranger tore it down (Miscovich 1995:IV-57; Fullerton 1995:116; Marks 1995:143-144; Agoff 1995:207, 231).

No evidence of **Site DDDDD**, which appears on a 1976 aerial photograph, was found in 1993. A small shed was present at this location. The shed was similar in size and construction to Cap Becker's shed (IDT-139) (Agoff 1995:231).

The **Acheson House (Site WWWW)**, occupied by Bob and Betty Acheson, was located just north of the Martin Creek Ditch on the east side of Flat Creek Road. Bob Acheson worked for Harry Donnelley (Agoff 1995:232). No evidence of the Acheson house or its foundation, which appears on a 1976 aerial photograph, were found during the 1993 survey.

The **Martin Creek Ditch (IDT-142)** is a man-made structure that has been excavated along the hillside south of Flat. The ditch is a linear feature that begins on upper Martin Creek and runs in a northeast direction. It crosses Flat Creek Road and runs east and south along the west side of lower Flat Creek. The ditch is about 6' wide and about 4' deep. Alder and small birch trees are growing in the ditch.

Alex Matheson's crew built the Martin Creek Ditch in 1954. Water from the ditch was diverted for ground sluicing and thawing operations west of Flat to prepare the ground for dredging. Matheson abandoned the ditch shortly after it was constructed because the gold yield was weak on the ground west of Flat (Agoff 1995:226).

The **Guggenheim Machine Shop (IDT-143)** consists of the ruins of a large, rectangular, one-story, wood frame and log warehouse building (Figure 88). The foundation is on grade. The gable roof, which has collapsed, was covered with corrugated metal. The outline of the building measures 23'x47'. The exterior was covered with wood siding. Most of the west wall is standing. The other walls have collapsed. A 6/6 single-hung window, two boarded up windows, and a boarded up door are located in the west elevation. Portions of the north elevation, including a section of wall and part of the gable, are laying on the ground. The wall section contains a plank door. Another section of the north wall contains log framing. A portion of the west end of the south elevation is still standing and contains a plank door. Another section of the west wall containing a plank door is laying in the ruins. A shed roof addition was attached to the south end of the warehouse. The addition measured 14'x23'. A portion of the addition's west elevation is standing and contains a boarded up window. Another section of the west elevation has collapsed and contains a partial window opening. The south and east walls of the addition are collapsed.

The building ruins include structural debris such as timbers, wood siding, small sections of the roof, and pieces of corrugated metal. Many of the timbers and some of the siding from collapsed portions of the building have been salvaged. There are also a large number of artifacts in the ruins which include crates and bins filled with machine parts and metal barrels. Domestic items, such as pans and dishes, are located among the ruins of the south addition.

Figure 88. The Guggenheim Machine Shop, 1993. The view is looking west.

The Guggenheim Machine Shop was built in the 1910s and is associated with the Yukon Gold Dredge Company, which started large-scale mining in the Iditarod district. The company operated the Guggenheim Dredge on Flat Creek from 1912 to 1918. An extensive supply of parts to service and repair the dredge were kept at the machine shop. After the Guggenheims left Flat, Dave Browne purchased the Guggenheims' mining claims, buildings and structures. He sold hardware and parts in the building to other miners. After Brown left Flat in the 1930s, the building was abandoned. His son, Bob Browne, inherited the mining claims and salvaged lumber from the building for firewood (Miscovich 1995:II-29; John Fullerton, personal communication July 27, 1993).

Historic resources in south-central Flat (Figure 98) include properties associated with communications, mining, and residential use. The area has been mined by dredge and consists of tailing piles. All of the huildings have heen moved, and many have been modified in recent years. Southcentral Flat is hounded on the north by mid-town, on the east by the 1960s tailings piles from the Matheson Dredge, and on the west hy Flat Creek Road.

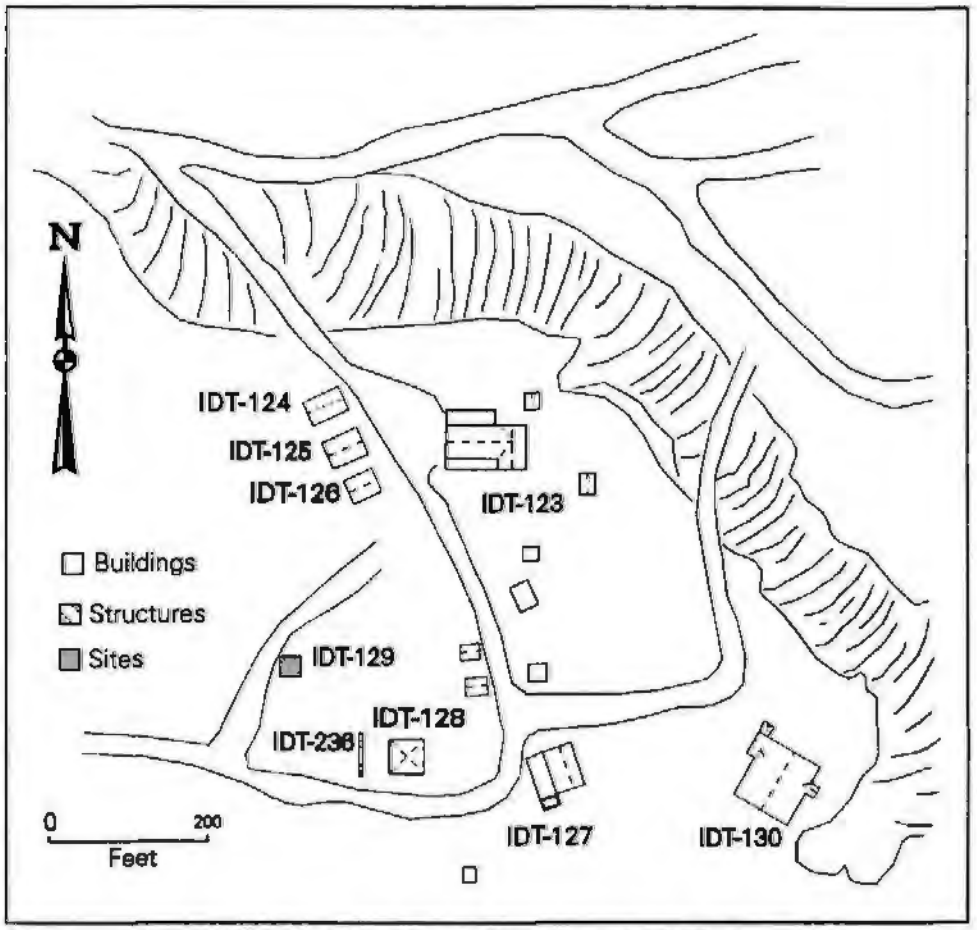

Figure 89. Map of southcentral Flat.

The **Kepler House (IDT-123)** is a modified rectangular, one-story, wood frame building with a day-light basement (Figure 90). This structure consists of two buildings which have been combined to create a single residence. The foundation is treated timbers on grade. Corrugated metal covers the gable roof and grey roofing felt covers the exterior walls. The main section of the house (the old Matheson Bunkhouse) measures 20'x26'2" and the gable roof is oriented north-south. The south elevation has two 2/2 horizontal single-hung windows on the main floor and a pair of six-light, fixed sash and two six-light, fixed sash windows on the basement level. The east elevation has a triple 4/4 horizontal double-hung window and a 2/2 horizontal single-hung window on the main floor and pair of side opening planks doors flanked on each side by a nine-light, fixed sash window. The north elevation has a 2/2 horizontal single-hung window and a six-light, fixed sash window on the main floor and two six-light, fixed sash windows on the basement level.

A gable roof addition (the old NADC Steam Bath) on the west side of the house measures 18'2"x26' and is oriented east-west. The south elevation has a one-panel door with one light, a two-light, fixed sash window, and bay window with four 4/4 single-hung windows on the main

floor. A 4' wide porch with a shed roof runs the length of the south elevation. The main floor of the west elevation has a 4/4 single-hung window and a decorative two-light window in which the upper light has a row of diamond lights. A six-light, fixed sash window is located on the basement level. A 4' wide shed roof addition runs the length of the west addition. A one-panel door with one light faces west and a six-light, fixed sash window faces north. A one-story shed roof addition is located on the north side of the west addition. The roof is covered with roofing felt and the exterior is covered with plywood. A four-light, fixed sash window faces west and an entry with no door faces east.

Figure 90. The Kepler House, 1993. The view is looking northeast.

Four wood frame outbuildings of one-story are associated with the Kepler House. All four buildings have foundations of wood blocks on grade. The first is a rectangular storage building located 9'8" northeast of the house. The gable roof is covered with plastic tarp over plywood. The exterior is covered with plywood. The building measures 12'x16'. The south elevation has a three-panel door with four lights that is flanked on each side by a two-light, fixed sash window. The second outbuilding is a generator shed located 60' southeast of the house. The building measures 8'x12'. The gable roof and exterior are covered with corrugated metal. The north elevation has a five-panel door and there is a single-light, fixed sash window on the east and west elevations. The third outbuilding is a square chicken coop located 49' southwest of the generator building. Each wall measures 6'. Plywood covers the shed roof and exterior walls. A door is located on the north elevation. The fourth outbuilding is a rectangular shower house located 35' southwest of the chicken coop. The shed roof is covered with roofing felt and the exterior is covered with shiplap. The shower house measures 8'4"x12'4". A five-panel door and a six-light, fixed sash window are located on the west elevation. A one-light, fixed sash window is centered on the north elevation.

The Kepler House was erected on the site of the Harry and Minnie Brink House, which was destroyed by fire in 1987. Mark and Sherry Kepler built a new house, using all or portions of two nearby buildings. The eastern portion of the house is the old Matheson Bunkhouse which was located between the NADC Parts Warehouse (IDT-108) and the NADC Washroom (IDT-109). The west addition is the old NADC Steam Bath and was originally located east of

the NADC Garage. Mark Kepler built the storage shed, generator shed and chicken coop. He moved the shower house from the abandoned Fullerton Camp (IDT-234) located 1.5 miles south of Flat on the west side of lower Flat Creek (Kepler 1995:122-123).

The **NADC Office/Flat Post Office (IDT-124)** is a rectangular, one-story, wood frame building (Figure 91). The foundation consists of logs on grade. Roofing felt covers the gable roof. The exterior is sided with clapboard and corner boards. The building measures 11'6"x15'8". The main entry faces east and has a slab door. A six-light, fixed sash window covered with metal bars is centered on the north and south elevations. The building has enclosed cornices.

Alex Matheson constructed the building in 1937 near the present location of the Matheson Garage (IDT-106). Tom Jensen, the accountant for the NADC, used the building as his office. John Stevens moved the building to Site HH-1 next to the Agoff House (IDT-122) about 1958 and used it as the post office until 1978. Kathy Agoff served as the post master and lived in the house next door. When Josephine Demientieff became post master in 1980, John Miscovich moved the building next to the schoolhouse (IDT-093) so it would be close to her home (IDT-092). Mark Kepler became post master in 1986 and moved the building to its present location (Agoff 1995:219; Miscovich 1995:I-10; III-46; Kepler 1995:124).

Figure 91. The Post Office Building, 1993. The view is looking northwest.

The **Kepler Library/Darkroom (IDT-125)** is a rectangular, one-story, wood frame, false front building (Figure 92). The foundation is wood beams on grade. Plastic tarp over roofing felt covers the gable roof. The building measures 11'6"x12'3". The exterior is covered with shiplap. The main entry is on the east elevation, which includes a two-panel door with eight lights and a large three-light, fixed sash store front window. A shed roof addition measuring 8'10"x11'6" is located on the west side of the building. The roof is covered with roofing felt. The exterior is covered with horizontal wood siding on the north and south sides and plywood on the west side.

This building was originally a wanigan skid shed which was later used as a residence and wood shed. Minnie Brink bought the building and moved it near her house and where the Kepler's generator shed is located (IDT-123). She lived in it one winter because her house next door required too much firewood to heat. After the Brink House burned down in 1986, Mark Kepler moved the building to its present location and remodeled it. He changed the orientation of the building, added the false front, and put the shed addition on the west side (Miscovich 1995:IV-60; Kepler 1995:123, 125).

Figure 92. The Kepler Library/Darkroom, 1993. The view is looking southwest.

The **Burns/ Kepler Workshop (IDT-126)** is a rectangular, one-story, wood frame, building (Figure 93). The foundation is wood blocks on grade. Corrugated metal and roofing felt cover the gable roof. The building measures 12'3"x 16'3". The exterior walls are covered with shiplap with corner boards. The main entry is on the east elevation, which has a plank door and a six-light, fixed sash window. The south elevation has a three-light, fixed sash window.

Figure 93. The Burns/Kepler Workshop, 1993. The view is looking southwest.

This building was originally part of the Finn Annie/Burns House complex (IDT-128). It was a workshop connected to the east side of the house by a covered walkway. The workshop likely dates to the 1930s or earlier and has probably been moved several times. Mark Kepler moved the workshop from the Finn Annie/Burns complex to its present location in the late 1980s (Kepler 1995:125).

The **Parker/Miller/Kepler Guesthouse (IDT-127)** is a rectangular, one-story, wood frame building with two additions and a porch (Figure 94). The foundation of the house and additions is concrete blocks on grade. The gable roof is covered with shingles and corrugated metal. The building measures 12'x16'. Shiplap covers the exterior walls of the house and additions. The main entry is on the north elevation, which includes a one-panel door with a single-light and a six-light, fixed sash window. A gable roof porch covers the north elevation. The porch measures 8'1"x12' and the gable roof is covered with corrugated metal. The lower part of the porch is sided with shiplap and the upper portion is screened in. A three-panel door with one-light faces north. The east elevation of the house has a six-light, fixed sash window. The south elevation has a decorative four-light, fixed sash window. The fourth light has ten diamond lights. A shed addition on the west side of the house measures 8'2"x24'. The roof is covered with corrugated metal and roofing felt. A six-light, fixed sash window faces west and a three-panel door with one-light and a boarded over window face south. A small shed roof arctic entry covers the south elevation of the addition. The arctic entry measures 4'5"x8'2" and the shed roof is covered with corrugated metal. A three-panel door with one-light faces south.

Figure 94. The Parker/Miller/Kepler Guesthouse, 1993. The view is looking southwest.

Four outbuildings are associated with the Kepler Guesthouse. An outhouse measuring 3'10"x4'2" is located 74' southwest of the guesthouse. Corrugated metal covers the shed roof and shiplap siding covers the exterior walls. A plank door with one light faces north. A tent frame measuring 10'x12' is located 35' northwest of the guesthouse. The tent frame has a plywood floor resting on wood blocks and plywood walls. The gable roof is covered with canvas. A rectangular, wood frame storage building is located 16' north of the tent frame. The

foundation consists of log skids on grade. Corrugated metal covers the gable roof and exterior walls. The building measures 9'11"x11'11". A five-panel door and a single-light, fixed sash window face east, and a single-light, fixed sash window faces north. An elevated wood frame cache is located 68' northeast of the guesthouse. The foundation is timber posts and the gable roof is covered with corrugated metal. The exterior is covered with roofing felt over wood siding. The base of the cache measures 6'2"x6'5". An entry faces east. The south and west elevations have a four-light, fixed sash window and the north elevation has a single-light, fixed sash window.

The date the Parker/Miller/Kepler Guesthouse was built and its original location are unknown. Joe and Stella Parker owned the building in the 1950s when it was located on the north side of Otter Creek and just east of the Johnson/Flemings/Crammer House (IDT-166). Alfred Miller moved the building to its current location in 1981. Miller built the outhouse. Jason Bentz lived in the house for a time in the early 1980s and built the addition on the west side of the building. Curt Spratt and Mark Kepler built the screened-in front porch in 1991. The date the storage shed was built is unknown. Mark Kepler built the elevated cache in the late 1980s as a playhouse for his daughter (Agoff 1995:240, 245; Kepler 1995:123, 126).

The **Finn Annie/Burns House (IDT-128)** is a square, one-story, wood frame building (Figure 95). The foundation consists of wood beams on grade. Corrugated metal covers the hipped roof. The building measures 14'3" per side. The exterior walls are covered with shiplap and roofing felt. The main entry is on the east elevation, which has a five-panel door and a boarded up window. A pair of single-light, fixed sash windows are located on the north elevation. A three-light, fixed sash window is located on the west elevation. An open porch measuring 4'5"x14'3" is located on the east side of the house. This deck is made of tongue and groove flooring. A 55 gallon barrel, about 20 round metal fuel cans, and a number of boxes are stacked on the deck. A snow machine, a stove, stove pipe, window frames, and various domestic items are located outside of the building. A large cleared area measuring 70'x70' is located south and east of the building.

Figure 95. The Finn Annie/Burns House, 1993. The view is looking southwest.

The date that the Finn Annie/Burns

House was built and its original location are unknown. Finn Annie owned the building in the 1920s when it was on the north side of Otter Creek, west of the Red Light District. Bill Burns traded another building closer to the Red Light District to Finn Annie for this house. Burns was a miner and trapper who worked for Peter Miscovich and later for Alex Matheson. He moved the building in the 1930s across Otter Creek to where the NADC Mess Hall (IDT-104) is located now. In the early 1940s, the house lay in the path of the Matheson Dredge, so Burns moved it again to its present location (Agoff 1995:239-240). He moved a shop building (IDT-126) next to the house and built an adjoining kitchen and woodshed. Burns lived in the complex for about 30 years. When he left Flat in the late 1960s or early 1970s, Alfred Miller bought the buildings and lived there for a number of years. Mark Kepler purchased the building in the late 1980s. He torn down the kitchen and woodshed after they collapsed. He also moved the shop building (IDT-126) about 500' to the north (Miscovich 1995:IV-58-59; Kepler 1995:125).

The **Anderson Shed Ruins (IDT-129)** are located about 100' northwest of the Finn Annie/Burns House. The feature consists of the ruins of a rectangular, one-story, log frame structure (Figure 96). The structure was elevated 4' on poles and access was by ladder (Agoff 1995: 239). Corrugated metal covers the gable roof and exterior walls. The building measures 7'6"x7'10". The building collapsed on to the north and east walls. The roof and south and west walls are still nominally intact. Artifacts around the building ruins include a 55 gallon metal barrel, a bed frame and mattress, a suit case, and shoes.

Figure 96. The Anderson Shed ruins, 1993. The view is looking southeast.

The date the Anderson Shed was built and its original location are unknown. John Anderson lived in a log house across the road and just west of the shed in the 1930s. Anderson used the elevated shed for storage. His house was originally located where the Community Hall (IDT-070) is now, and it is not known if this shed was moved when the Anderson House was moved. In the mid-1930s, Alex Matheson wanted to dredge through the area and Jule Stuver tore the Anderson House down. The Anderson Shed was abandoned and apparently not impacted by the Matheson Dredge. The date the shed collapsed is unknown (Agoff 1995:239).

The **Guggenheim Dredge Bucket Line (IDT-236)** consists of 25-30 cast iron dredge buckets (Figure 97). The buckets are located in an area measuring 20'x50'. Each bucket held six cubic feet of material. The feature consists of lines of four to six attached buckets and single buckets in a confined area.

Figure 97. The Guggenheim Dredge Buckets, 1993. The view is looking south.

The Guggenheim's Yukon Gold Dredge operated on Flat Creek from 1912 until 1918. It was the first floating bucket line stacker dredge in the Iditarod Mining District and its introduction signaled a switch to large-scale mining methods. The dredge recovered some of the richest gold deposits in the Iditarod district, contributing to a peak production of 169,312 ounces in the district in 1912. During seven seasons on Flat Creek, the Yukon Gold Dredge recovered 263,028 ounces of gold, nearly one-fifth of all the gold mined in the district.

The Yuba Manufacturing Company built the Yukon Gold Dredge for the Guggenheims. The dredge mined on upper Flat Creek from 1912 to 1916. It then worked its way down Flat Creek to the edge of Flat where it was disassembled in 1918 (Bundtzen *et al.* 1992:22, 24) near the present location of the buckets. Most of the equipment from the dredge was taken to Iditarod and shipped out of the district. Portions of the superstructure were used to build a bridge over Flat Creek. Part of the superstructure is still located in Iditarod near the Casket Warehouse (IDT-183).

The **Signal Corps Building (IDT-130)** is a modified rectangular, 2.5 story, wood frame building (Figure 98). The foundation consists of wood blocks, logs, and metal barrels on grade. Corrugated metal covers the gable roof. The building measures 29'4"x45'11". The exterior walls are covered with asbestos shingles. The main entry is on the east elevation, which has a three-panel door, a six-light, fixed sash window, and a gable roof arctic entry on the first floor. The arctic entry has a boarded up panel door facing east. The second floor has three single-light, fixed sash windows and a single-light, fixed sash window in the gable. Two six-light, fixed sash windows are located on the first floor of the south elevation. Four single-light, fixed

sash windows are located on the second floor. A two-story addition with a gable roof is located towards the east end of the south elevation. The second floor level of the addition has a single-light, fixed sash window and a three-panel door. There is no outside stairway access to this door. The first floor of the west elevation has a diagonal shiplap door flanked on each side by a six-light, fixed sash window. Three single-light, fixed sash windows are evenly spaced on the second floor and a single-light, fixed sash window is centered in the gable. The north elevation has a six-light, fixed sash window on the first floor. The second floor has a pair of 1/1 single-hung windows and a six-light, fixed sash window. A two-story gable roof addition is located at the east end of the north elevation. The ground floor of the addition has a single-light, fixed sash window. The second floor has a boarded up window and a single-light, fixed sash window.

Figure 98. The Signal Corps Building, 1993. The view is looking northeast.

A wood frame outhouse is located 70' west of the building. The outhouse measures 3'2"x3'7" and has a shed roof covered with corrugated metal. The exterior is covered with vertical wood siding and the south facing door is covered with canvas.

The Signal Corps Building was constructed in the fall of 1942 on a mining claim leased from David Browne for one dollar per year. Harry Donnelley supplied the materials for the new building and two warehouses (Finegar 1949). The building replaced a smaller Signal Corps facility located on Flat Creek Road, which previously had been Harry Donnelley's old house. Sergeant John Felix and later Ed Bergeran were stationed at the new Signal Corps Building in the 1940s. They had an office on the ground floor and lived with their families on the second floor. The station ran generators day and night, using 55,000 gallons of fuel per year. The ACS closed the facility in November of 1949 when radio phones made the station obsolete. Dave Browne demanded that the federal government move the building off his mining claim, so the government declared the buildings to be surplus and sold them to the highest bidder. The Miscovich family purchased the building in 1950 for $750 and moved it 300' to the northwest. John Miscovich has maintained the building, occasionally using it to house geologists and fire fighting crews (Agoff 1995:214, 223, 240-241; Miscovich 1995:IV-49-51; Fullerton 1995:116).

The Airstrip (Figure 99) is located at the east end of Flat and is dominated by the west end of the Flat airstrip. The area consists of warehouse buildings, fuel storage tanks, and a hangar associated with air transportation activities. One residential building and an outbuilding are located in the district.

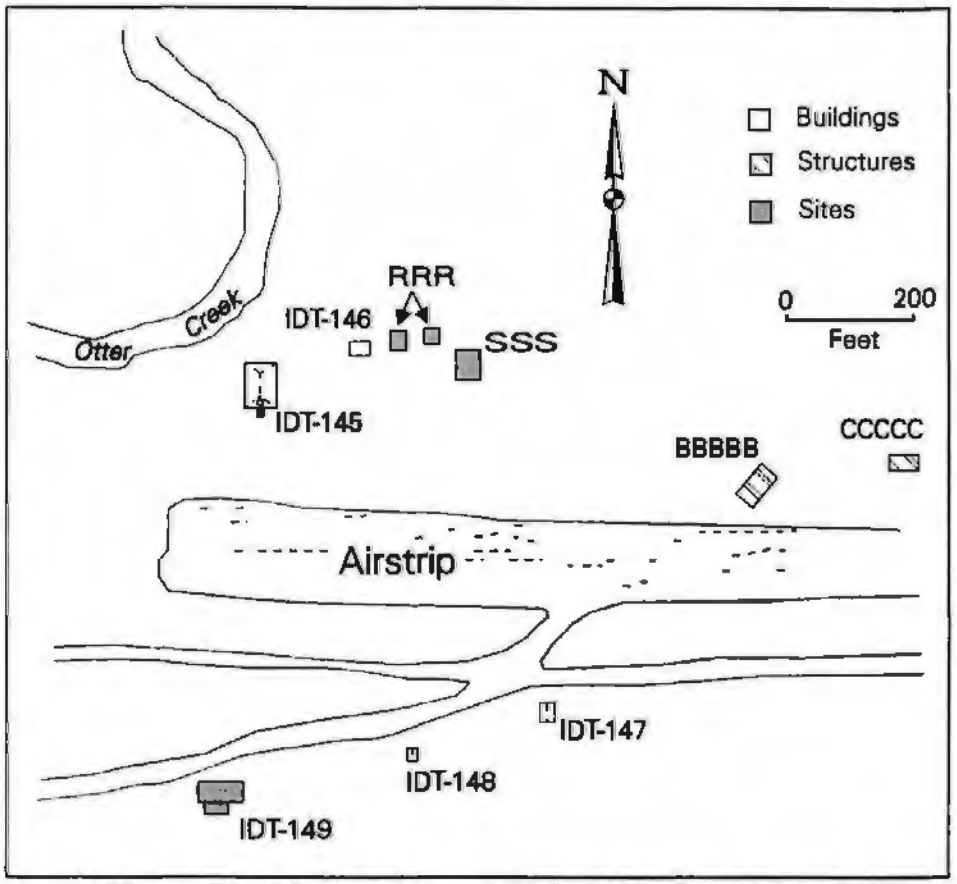

Figure 99. Map of the west end of the Flat Airstrip.

The **Shaffrick House (IDT-145)** is a rectangular, 1.5 story, log building (Figure 100). The foundation consists of vertical posts on grade. Corrugated metal covers the hipped roof and gable roof dormer. The building measures 25'3"x35'4". The exterior walls are made of logs and have corner boards. The main entry is on the south elevation, which features a hipped roof arctic entry. A five-panel door is centered on the south side of the arctic entry. A six-light, fixed sash window flanks each side of the arctic entry on the south elevation of the huilding. A gable roof dormer is centered on the south slope of the hipped roof. The dormer has a four-light, fixed sash window. Three six-light, fixed sash windows are evenly spaced on the east elevation. The north elevation has a five-panel door and a four-light, fixed sash window. A pair of three-light, fixed sash windows and two six-light, fixed sash windows are located on the west elevation. Three six-light, fixed sash windows are evenly spaced on the east and west elevations along the crawl space below the house. The building is in good condition except for the center of the north wall, which is rotting from water damage.

The Shaffrick House is noteworthy for its design, workmanship, decorative windows, and domestic amenities. It was one of the most elaborate working class homes in the community. Julius Shaffrick huilt the house in the late 1930s in an unsuccessful attempt to attract a wife. Shaffrick was a miner from Poland. He worked for many years as an engineer on the Riley

Dredge. He also served as the janitor and bull cook for the Community Hall (IDT-070). The house had electricity, a well, indoor plumbing, and modern appliances such as a washing machine. Shaffrick died in 1955 and the building remained vacant for many years. John Miscovich purchased the building in the 1980s and put a new roof on it (Miscovich 1995:II-26-27).

Figure 100. The Shaffrick House, 1993. The view is looking northwest.

The Shaffrick Power Shed (IDT-146) is a rectangular, one-story, wood frame building (Figure 101) located 108' northeast of the Shaffrick House. The foundation is logs on blocks. Corrugated metal covers the shed roof. The shed measures 12'4"x16'4" and the exterior walls are covered with wood siding and corner boards. A five-panel door and a boarded up window are located on the east elevation.

Julius Shaffrick built the power shed in the late 1930s, about the same time he built his house. He used the shed to shelter a generator that provided electrical power for his home (Miscovich 1995:II-27-28).

Figure 101. The Shaffrick Power Shed, 1993. The view is looking northwest.

No physical evidence was found of the **Pan American Building and Garage (Site RRR)** and the **Patterson/Lott House (Site SSS)**. The Pan American buildings were located at Site RRR in the 1930s and early 1940s. Fred Patterson, the dredge master on the Riley Dredge, moved a house to Site SSS and lived in it for many years during the 1930s. After he left Flat, Frank and Peggy Lott lived in the building. Frank was the radio operator for Pan American Airways and Peggy was the U.S. Commissioner in Flat and a cook. The buildings were abandoned and later torn down (Miscovich 1995:II-28; Agoff 1995:216; Barnett 1995:171).

Two large fuel storage tanks (**Structures BBBBB and CCCCC**) are located on the north side of the airstrip. Fuel delivered by large airplanes is stored in these tanks for the miners in the Flat area. A couple of pontoons from the Matheson Dredge are located near Tank BBBBB (Miscovich 1995:II-28).

The **Airstrip Storage Shed (IDT-147)** is a rectangular, one-story, wood frame building (Figure 102). The foundation is on grade. Corrugated metal covers the gable roof. The building measures 12'2"x14'2". The exterior walls are covered with weather stripped roofing felt over horizontal wood siding. The main entry is on the north elevation, which has a large plank door. Two six-light, fixed sash windows are evenly spaced on the west elevation. A six-light, fixed sash window is located on the east end of the south elevation. A tall pole with a weather vane on top is attached to the north-east corner of the building.

This warehouse dates from the 1930s. Its original location and the person who built it are unknown. John Stevens moved the building to its present location in the 1930s. It has been used to temporarily store goods brought to Flat by airplanes (Miscovich 1995:II-28).

Figure 102. The Airstrip Storage Shed, 1993. The view is looking southwest.

The **BLM Airstrip Storage Building (IDT-148)** is a rectangular one-story, wood frame building (Figure 103). The foundation consists of logs on grade. The building measures 6'x7'10". Asphalt shingles over roofing felt cover the gable roof. The exterior walls are covered with plywood. A plywood door is centered on the north elevation.

The U. S. Bureau of Land Management (BLM) built this storage building in 1972 or 1973. BLM is the major land owner in the Flat area. The agency uses the building to store equipment and supplies (Miscovich 1995:II-28).

Figure 103. The BLM Airstrip Storage Building, 1993. The view is looking northeast.

The **Fullerton Hanger (IDT-149)** is an irregular shaped, one-story, wood frame, collapsed building (Figure 104). The foundation is on grade. The shed roof was covered with corrugated metal. The building measures 26'7"x41'. The exterior walls are covered with wood siding, except for the north side which is open. The roof was supported in the middle by metal pipe and on the north side by a section of metal truss radio antenna from the Signal Corps facility.

John and Richard Fullerton and John Ogriz built this hanger in 1956 or 1957 of materials salvaged from local buildings and structures. The Fullertons used the hanger to maintain and shelter their airplane. The roof collapsed during the winter of 1992 or 1993 (Miscovich 1995:II-28).

Figure 104. The Fullerton Hanger, 1993. The view is looking southwest.

The Red Light District

Flat's Red Light District (Figure 105) is located on the north side of Otter Creek. Historic resources in the Red Light District include buildings or remains of buildings associated with prostitution and residences of miners. Flat's first red light district was on the western edge of Flat on the south side of Otter Creek, and west of the present location of the Matheson Dredge (IDT-118). When Alex Matheson dredged the western part of Flat in the 1920s, Flat's prostitutes moved their cribs and houses to the north side of Otter Creek. During the 1920s and 1930s, this area was inhabited mainly hy prostitutes. Some of the prostitutes acquired considerable wealth, as indicated by the size of their homes. This area was also occupied by a number of miners who had been in Flat since the early days of the gold rush. A number of them, mostly long-time bachelors, continued to reside in the area after it became the town's Red Light District. A few families also lived in the area, despite its unsavory reputation. By the mid-1940s, Flat's prostitutes had moved to other communities or had left the profession for other occupations. Some married local miners and continued to live in the area.

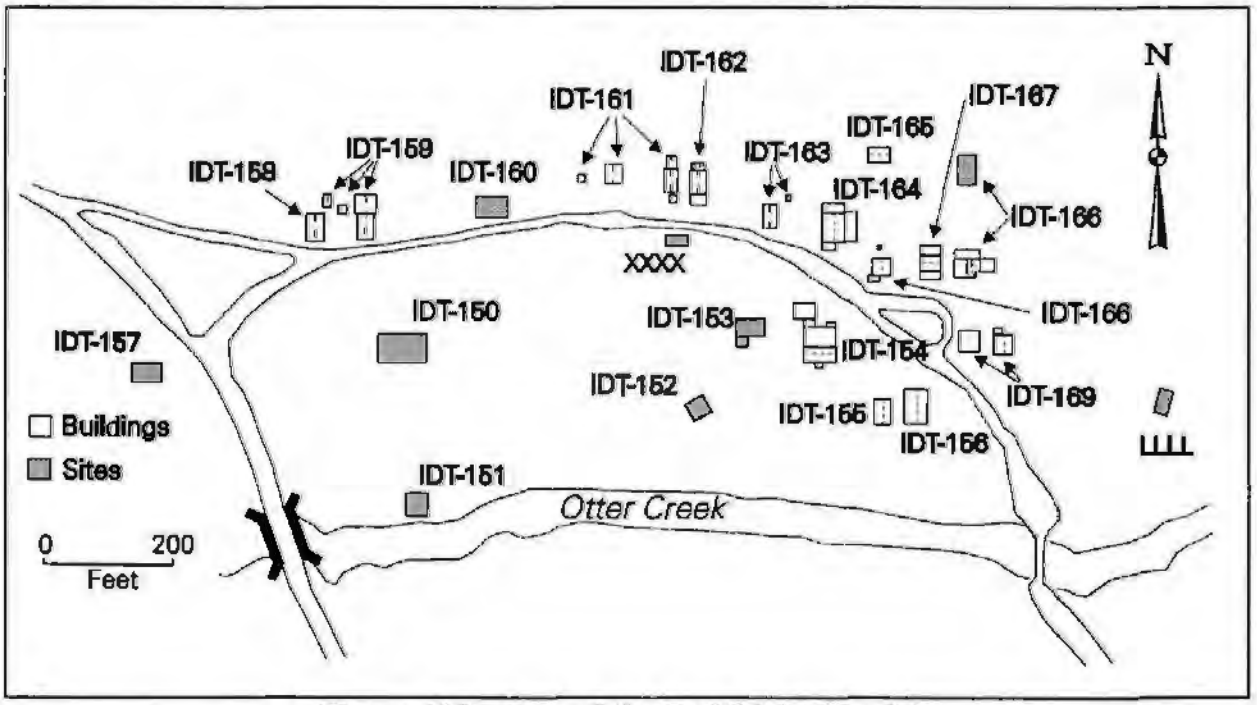

Figure 105. Map of the Red Light District.

The **Wadsworth House Ruins (IDT-150)** consist of a log foundation measuring 25'x45', wood decking from the floor, and remnants of wood siding from the walls (Figure 106). No wall or roof sections are present in the debris. An 8'x8' set of collapsed wooden stairs is located at the south end of the east wall. Debris present at the site includes rolled roofing, linoleum scraps, bed springs, a metal bucket, and celotex. A wooden cabinet is located 14'6" south of the building ruins. A 1950s aerial photograph indicates the building was one-story with a gable roof. A shed roof addition extended the length of the west elevation.

Violet Wadsworth, a Jewish woman, built this house in the 1930s. She left Flat in 1942 to marry a man with a garbage business in Anchorage. The building was still standing in 1976. Dave Wintz tore it down and used the materials from the walls and roof to build a workshop and wood shed (IDT-121) near his house (Miscovich 1995:IV-64; Agoff 1995:248; Fullerton 1995:118).

Figure 106. The ruins of the Wadsworth House, 1993. The view is looking west.

The **Winters/Teddy House Ruins (IDT-151)** are a scatter of artifacts and structural debris (Figure 107). No foundation or wall sections remain. The house covered a 20'x34' area. Artifacts and debris are scattered over an area measuring 28'x 60'. Artifacts include two barrel stoves, stove pipe, fire cracked rock, a safe, a radio, bed frames, a fire extinguisher, a metal water pitcher, a can opener and lids, a bucket, a shovel blade, a metal box, a bed pan, a meat slicer made by "General Manufacturing", dishes, dinner ware ("Netherlands Universal Cambridge, made in USA"),

Figure 107. The ruins of the Winters/Teddy House, 1993. The view is looking southwest.

spoons, metal cans, broken and melted glass, ceramic fragments, a charred timber, and a sheet of corrugated metal.

Flossie Winters lived in this building in the 1920s. The false front house was part of the Flat's original Red Light District or "line", as it was also called. Flossie moved the building from the west side of Flat to its current location on the north side of Otter Creek in the 1930s. Flossie was also known as the "Queen." She ran a line of dance hall girls and her home was one of the largest houses in Flat. After Flossie left Flat, a woman named Teddy took over Flossie's house. After Teddy left Flat, the house was abandoned. In the mid-1940s, Dr. LaRue, the itinerant dentist, set up his chair in Flossie's house and practiced dentistry when he visited the community. In the late 1930s, Mattie Crosby (Tootsie), a long time resident of Iditarod and Flat, bought the house next door to Flossie's place and lived in it during the 1940s. The two houses were close together and connected by a boardwalk. Tootsie held lavish parties in her house on special occasions, such as weddings. Tootsie's house burned down in 1949 when one of her male friends, Mike Burns, fell asleep on the davenport while smoking. The fire destroyed both Tootsie's and the Winters/Teddy House (Miscovich 1995:I-7;IV-64-65; Fullerton 1995:118; Bagoy 1995:138; Marks 1995:145; Agoff 1995:248).

The **Teatoff/Menzoff/Scott/Baker Cabin Site (IDT-152)** is the ruins of a log cabin (Figure 108) measuring 32'x35'. No roof, wall sections, or foundation are visible in the debris. Artifacts at the site include a "Trukold" oil burning refrigerator, a heater, a stove top, stove pipe, metal gas cans, a sink, and part of a metal barrel. Domestic artifacts include enamel ware, metal cans, glass jars, a coffee can, a frying pan, and a teapot. Just outside the perimeter of the house foundation is a roll of barbed wire, a sheet of corrugated metal, a rubber shoe, and several large metal cans.

The date this cabin was built is unknown. Three Russian miners, Michael Teatoff, Harry Menzoff, and Harry Scott, lived in the log cabin in the 1920s. Joe Baker lived in the building in the 1930s. Baker was an Irishman who ran card games in the cabin and sold bootleg alcohol (Miscovich 1995:IV-64; Marks

Figure 108. The Teatoff/Menzoff/Scott/Baker Cabin Site, 1993. The view is looking west.

1995:145). Baker was in his nineties when he left Flat in the early 1940s for the Pioneer Home in Sitka. Bob Floyd lived in the cabin from 1946 to 1948. After Floyd died, Freddie Demientieff tore the cabin down (Agoff 1995:245, 249-250).

The **Emil "Paprika" Jensen House Ruins (IDT- 153)** consist of the ruins of a rectangular, one-story, wood frame building (Figure 109). The foundation consisted of logs. The building outline measures 32'4"x35'. A wall section with a door is located north of the foundation. Part of another wall section is located south of the foundation. The building had a gable roof, but no portion of the roof remains. Black and white checkered linoleum covers the floor in the northwest corner. A record player, shoes, a mirror, a solder top can, an ice skate, bed springs, a battery, spark plugs and various domestic artifacts are present. A 1966 aerial photograph indicates that the building had a gable roof oriented north-south and a shed addition running the length of the east elevation. The aerial photograph shows that the house had four other additions but the type of roofs on the additions is not clear.

Figure 109. The Emil "Paprika" Jensen House, 1993. The view is looking north.

The date this house was built is not known. Emil Jensen, his Athabascan wife, and their two children, Clair and Johanna, lived in this house from 1930 until 1942. Jensen lived in Iditarod from the early or mid-1910s until 1929 or 1930, when he moved his family to Flat. He worked as a miner, a mail musher, a barge operator for Day Navigation, and for Harry Donnelley on the Riley Dredge. Jensen was from Denmark and had red hair, prompting the nickname "Paprika." The Jensen family moved to Anchorage in 1942 when World War II shut down most gold mining in the district. It is not known if the house was occupied after the war (Marks 1995:143; Miscovich 1995:IV-64).

The **Scott/Parker House (IDT-154)** is a rectangular, one-story, wood frame building with three shed roof additions (Figure 110). The foundation is not visible. The gable roof and shed roofs are covered with corrugated metal. The house measures 16'x23'10". The exterior

is sided with board and batten and weathered roofing felt. The main entry is on the south elevation, which includes a pair of two-light, fixed sash windows and a shed roof arctic entry measuring 4'2"x5'11". There is a pair of two-light, fixed sash windows on the east elevation and a two-light, fixed sash window on the west elevation. The north elevation of the house has a shed roof addition measuring 9'4"x23'10". The addition has a two-light, fixed sash window on the east elevation and a boarded up window on the west elevation. The north elevation of this addition contains an arctic entry measuring 4'5"x5'10", a two-light, fixed sash window, and a small shed addition measuring 6'5"x8'1". The arctic entry has a shed roof, a five-panel door facing north and a boarded up window facing east. The small north addition has a five-panel door on the east elevation and a four-light, fixed sash window on the west elevation. The north elevation is covered by another addition measuring 13'8"x 17'8". A short plank door is located on the east elevation, a plank door is located on the north elevation, and a boarded up window is located on the south elevation.

Figure 110. The Scott/Parker House, 1993. The view is looking northwest.

The date the Scott/Parker House was constructed and whether it has been moved are unknown. A Russian miner named Harry Scott lived in the house in the 1920s. He sold the house to Joe and Stella Parker in the 1920s. The Parkers owned Joe Parker's Bar (IDT-072) and Stella sold sandwiches in a restaurant attached to the bar. Joe Parker died in the mid-1950s. Stella closed the bar and she sold the liquor inventory out of her house and worked as a camp cook for the Miscovich family. The Parkers occupied the house from the 1920s until the late 1950s. Glen Johnson acquired the house in the 1960s (Agoff 1995:244, 245, 249; Miscovich 1995:I-5-6; IV-54).

The **Brink/Flemings Cabin (IDT-155)** is a rectangular, one-story, log building with two wood frame additions (Figure 111). The foundation is on grade. The gable and shed roofs on the additions are covered with corrugated metal. The log building measures 16'x18'. A 2/2 single-hung window and three-panel door with one light, are located on the south elevation. A two-light, fixed sash window is centered on the west elevation and a six-light, fixed sash window is centered on the east elevation. The exterior of the two shed roof additions are covered with

rolled roofing over wood siding. The north addition measures 10'1"x16'. The addition has a pair of four-light, fixed sash windows on the east elevation and a six-light, fixed sash window covered with corrugated metal on the north elevation. A small addition measuring 4'5"x5'7" is located on the west side of the north addition. The west addition has a small window opening facing south that is covered with transparent plastic. The ruins of a collapsed wood frame outhouse is located 6' west of the west addition.

Figure 111. The Brink/Flemings Log Cabin, 1993. The view is looking northwest.

The date that Brink/Flemings Cabin was built and its original location are unknown. The ground under the building has not been dredged. The site where the cabin is located was originally used to cut wood as there is a lot of old sawdust on the site. Harry Brink moved the cabin to this location in the 1920s. Harry Brink, a miner, and his wife Minnie lived in the cabin from the 1920s to the 1950s. In the late 1930s, Brink moved a frame building (IDT-156) next door to the east of the log cabin. He and his wife lived in the frame building and he used the log cabin for a storage building. Minnie Brink sold the cabin to Jimmy and Shawn Flemings in the mid-1970s. They later sold it to Glen Johnson (Agoff 1995:243; Miscovich 1995:IV-61; Fullerton 1995: 114; Kepler 1995:129; Marks 1995:245). The dates the two additions were built are unknown.

The **Awe/Weber/Gularte/Huhbard/Briuk House (IDT-156)** is a rectangular, one-story, wood frame building (Figure 112). The foundation is timbers on grade and corrugated metal covers the gable roof. The building measures 17'x23'8". The exterior is covered with asphalt shingles. The main entry is on the north elevation, which includes a two-light, fixed sash decorative window with diamond lights in the upper light and an arctic entry. The arctic entry, which measures 5'10"x7'4", has a shed roof covered with corrugated metal and wood shingles covering the exterior walls. The south elevation of the arctic entry has a single-light window and the west elevation has a three-panel door with one light. The west elevation of the house has a single-light, fixed sash window and the east elevation has a single-light, fixed sash window and a decorative two-light, fixed sash window in which the upper light has ten diamond lights. A shed roof addition on the north elevation of the house measures 8'3"x17'. Corrugated metal

covers the roof of the addition and asphalt shingles cover the exterior walls. A one-light, fixed sash window is on the north elevation of the addition and a five-panel door is on the west elevation. A shed roof addition measuring 8'5"x9' is located on the east side of the north addition. Corrugated metal covers the roof and roofing felt covers the exterior walls. A single-light, fixed sash window is located on the north elevation and a six-light, fixed sash window is located on the east elevation.

Figure 112. The Awe/Weber/Gularte/Hubbard/Brink House, 1993. The view is looking northeast.

The date this building was constructed and its original location are unknown. The earliest known location was on the south side of Otter Creek just north of the Mutchler/Hard/Uotila/Awe Blacksmith Shop (IDT-098). Fritz Awe used the building as the office for the Awe Mining Company. Later, miner Ed Weber occupied the house. Tony Gularte lived in the building when it was next to the Blacksmith Shop. Wayne Hubbard, an accountant, bought the building and moved it to south Flat near the Finn Annie/Burns House (IDT-128). Harry Brink bought the building and moved it to its present location on the north side of Otter Creek in the late 1930s. Brink and his wife lived in the building in the 1940s. Other occupants of the building included a Mrs. Carter and Mr. and Mrs. McVey. Minnie Brink sold the building in the early 1970s to Jim Flemings Sr., who replaced the foundation. Flemings later sold it to Glen Johnson (Agoff 1995:243; Miscovich 1995:IV-61-62; Fullerton 1995:114-115; Marks 1995:145).

The **Marshall/Loranger/Norman House Site (IDT-157)** consists of a gravel foundation, structural debris and artifacts from a building that once stood at the site (Figure 113). The gravel foundation measures 15'x18'2". A pile of artifacts and structural debris, including a broom, a five-panel door, logs, wood siding, a metal bucket and a wooden box are located at the south-west corner of the foundation. Another pile of debris, including metal barrels and lumber, is located in a small clearing 9' west of the foundation. A third scatter of debris, including a collapsed wooden dog house, window frames, a screen door frame, a broken table, a wooden bench, and wooden siding, is located about 30' southeast of the foundation.

The Marshall/Loranger/Norman Garage (IDT-158) used to be located on this site. The building was constructed at another, unknown site in the late 1910s or early 1920s. It was

moved to this site in the 1920s. Patty Marshall, a miner, lived in the building in the 1920s and 1930s. Joe Loranger lived in the house in later years. Loranger moved into Joe Cummings' old cabin (IDT-159) in 1962 or 1963 and sold his old house to Ernie Norman. Norman widened the doorway and built a ramp so he could store his snow track machine. In the early 1990s, Ray Stock moved the building from this site to its present location 300' to the northeast (Miscovich 1995:IV-65-66; Agoff 1995:250).

Figure 113. The Marshall/Loranger/Norman House Site, 1993. The view is looking south.

The **Marshall/Loranger/Norman Garage (IDT-158)** is a rectangular, one-story, wood frame building (Figure 114). The foundation is on grade. Corrugated metal covers the gable roof. The garage measures 14'6"x18'. The exterior walls are covered with roofing felt over shiplap. The main entry is on the south elevation, which has a pair of large plywood utility doors. A three-panel door with one light is located on the east

Figure 114. The Marshall/Loranger/Norman Garage Building, 1993. The view is looking northwest.

side of the utility doors. A single-light, fixed sash window is centered on the east elevation. A door on the north side of the building has been covered over with roofing felt.

The date and location where this building was constructed are unknown. It was moved to the Marshall/Loranger/Norman House Site (IDT-157) in the 1920s. Patty Marshall lived in the building in the 1920s and 1930s and Joe Loranger lived in the building from the 1940s to the early 1960s. Ernie Norman purchased the building from Loranger about 1962 or 1963 and converted it into a garage for his snow track machine. Ray Stock moved the building to its present location in the early 1990s (Agoff 1995:250; Miscovich 1995:IV-65-66).

The **Cummings/Popavich/Loranger Cabin (IDT-159)** is a rectangular, one-story log building (Figure 115). The foundation consists of logs on grade. Corrugated metal covers the gable roof. The building measures 15'9"x17'8" and the exterior is made of logs. The main entry is on the south elevation, which has a five-panel door. A six-light, fixed sash window is centered on the west elevation. A pair of two-light, fixed sash windows are centered on the east elevation. A gable roof addition on the north elevation measures16'1"x16'3". Corrugated metal covers the roof and the exterior is covered with plywood. A single-light, fixed sash window is located on the north elevation of the addition.

Figure 115. The Cummings/Popavich/Loranger Cabin, 1993. The view is looking northeast.

A rectangular, one-story, wood frame storage building is located 20' west of the log cabin (Figure 116). The foundation is wood blocks on grade. Corrugated metal covers the gable roof. The building measures 12'3"x 14'2". The exterior is covered with shiplap siding. A plank door is located on the south elevation. The Marshall/Norman Garage is located 12' to the south-west. A modern shed roof storage building is located between the cabin and the gable roof shed. The new shed measures 8'6"x 12'6". The exterior and roof are covered with aluminum siding and the only door faces south.

The Cummings/Popavich/Loranger Cabin is one of the oldest buildings in Flat. It was built in 1910 or 1911. The cabin was originally located in west Flat near the present location of the Sagoff/Demientieff/Wintz House (IDT-121). Miner Joe Cummings lived in the cabin

from 1912 until 1957. Cummings moved the cabin to its present location about 1946 when the Matheson Dredge came through west Flat. John Popavich, another miner, lived in the house for a short time. Longtime Flat resident Joe Loranger lived in the cabin in the 1960s. After Loranger left, the cabin was vacant for several decades. John Miscovich acquired it and has been letting Ray Stock, a retired engineer and the former city manager of Bethel, use the cabin since the early 1990s. Ray Stock built the addition on the north side of the cabin. The gable roof storage building dates to the 1910s or 1920s. Joe Cummings used it as a dog barn when he lived in the cabin. In recent years, the shed has been used for storage (Agoff 1995:248-249, 250; Miscovich 1995: IV-63, 65-66).

Figure 116. The Cummings Dog Barn, 1993. The view is looking northwest.

The ruins of the **Finn Annie/Billie Harding House Ruins (IDT-160)** consist of a log foundation and tongue and groove flooring (Figure 117). The roof and walls are missing. The foundation measures 20'6"x41'6". The

Figure 117. The Finn Annie/Billie Harding House ruins, 1993. The view is looking northeast.

foundation of an addition measuring 14'x16' is located on the east end of the north elevation. Aerial photos of Flat taken in 1966 and 1976 show a large structure with three gables at this location. A cot frame and springs are laying in the foundation. Parts of the building and artifacts located outside of the foundation include a five-panel door, a four-light, fixed sash window frame, a heater, and bed posts.

The date this building was constructed is unknown. Finn Annie lived in the house in the 1920s. After she married Lon French, the Signal Corps operator, in the late 1920s, she left Flat. Billie Harding lived in the house during the 1930s and early 1940s. Harding shared the house in the late 1930s with Jean Downey, who came to Flat from Ophir. Downey died in 1941 at the age of 36, and Harding left Flat shortly thereafter. The building was abandoned after Harding left. Shawn and Jimmy Flemings salvaged the lumber from the roof and the walls (Miscovich 1995:IV-63, 65; Fullerton 1995: 118-119; Marks 1995:145; Agoff 1995, 208, 247-248).

The **Jensen/Miller/Stuver Cabin (IDT-161)** is a rectangular, one-story, log building (Figure 118). The foundation is not visible. Sheet metal covers the gable roof. The cabin measures 13'x15'. The walls are made of logs with open trough corner treatment. The main entry is on the south elevation, which has a six-light, fixed sash window and a five-panel door. A gable roof porch covers the south facade. The east half of the porch is an enclosed arctic entry measuring 6'6"x6'7". The exterior walls of the enclosed porch are covered with celotex. The west half of the porch is open. A two-light, fixed sash window is centered in the east and west elevations of the cabin. A one-story addition with a gable roof is located on the north end of the cabin. The addition measures 10'8"x 13' and the roof is covered with corrugated metal. Celotex covers the exterior walls. A two-light, fixed sash window is centered on the east and west elevations of the addition. Another one-story addition measuring 10'1"x14'6" is located north of this addition. Corrugated metal covers the gable roof and exterior walls. This addition has a single-light, fixed sash window centered on the north elevation and a plank door at the south end of the east elevation.

Figure 118. The Jensen/Miller/Stuver Cabin, 1993. The view is looking northeast.

A gable roof dog barn measuring 11'2"x12'6" is located about 40' west of the cabin. The foundation is on grade and the gable roof is covered with corrugated metal. The exterior is covered with horizontal wood siding. A door opening and a window opening are located on the south elevation. A boarded up window is located on the east and west elevations. An outhouse measuring 4'x5' is located 29' west of the storage building. The shed roof and exterior are covered with corrugated metal over decking. The doorway faces south and a four-panel door is on the ground just south of the structure.

The Jensen/Miller/Stuver cabin was constructed in Iditarod in the 1910s or 1920s. Emil Jensen took the cabin apart and moved the logs to Flat in the late 1920s. When he reassembled the building, he cut off the notched ends and nailed 2"x10"s to the ends of the wall sections. It is not clear if he lived in the cabin. The Louis Miller family lived in it during 1936-1937 (Marks 1995:144). Joe and Jule Stuver resided in the cabin in the late 1930s and 1940s. Jule Stuver and Johnny Stevens jointly owned the cabin and they did extensive renovations on the building in 1944. Chuck Weiser came to Flat about 1957 and lived in the cabin. After several years, he acquired it from Stuver and Stevens. Shawn and Jimmy Flemings acquired the cabin in the 1970s and added the additions. John Miscovich currently owns the cabin and shed (Agoff 1995:246-247; Miscovich 1995:IV-63).

The **Stuver Shop/Shawn Flemings House (IDT-162)** is a rectangular, one-story, wood frame building (Figure 119). The foundation is logs on grade. Corrugated metal covers the gable roof, which is oriented north-south. The building measures 14'2"x16'. The exterior walls are covered with shiplap. A six-light, fixed sash window is centered on the west elevation. Three fixed sash windows, including a two-light, a six-light, and a single-light, are located on the east elevation. A shed addition measuring 10'7"x14'2" is located on the south elevation. Corrugated metal covers the roof. The exterior walls are covered with horizontal and vertical wood siding. A pair of two-light, fixed sash windows are centered on the south elevation. A one-light, fixed sash window is centered on the west elevation and

Figure 119. The Stuver Shop/Shawn Flemings House, 1993. The view is looking northwest.

a three-panel door with one light is centered on the east elevation. A one-story, wood frame addition measuring 7'4"x13'4" is located on the north side of the building. The gable roof is covered with corrugated metal and is oriented east-west. The exterior is covered with horizontal wood siding. A plank door covered with roofing felt is centered on the west elevation. A three-light, fixed sash window is centered on the north elevation and a six-light, fixed sash window is centered on the east elevation.

The date this building was constructed and its original location are unknown. Jule Stuver, who lived in the log cabin to the east (IDT-161) used this building for a carpentry shop in the 1930s (Agoff 1995:246-247). John Stevens owned the building in the 1960s and it was still being used as a workshop and storage shed. Glen Johnson acquired the building from Stevens and sold it in the mid-1970s to Shawn Flemings, who converted it into a house. Flemings modified the pair of utility doors on the south elevation and built a shed roof addition using lumber salvaged from the Adams/Lawrence Hotel (IDT-089). He also moved a small cabin that had been located 40' to the east (Site RRRR) to the north end of his house and converted it into an addition (Kepler 1995:129-130; Fullerton 1995:118; Jim Flemings, Jr., personal communication, December 9, 1994).

The **Jensen/Parker/Stevens/Stuver Garage (IDT-163)** is a rectangular, one-story, wood frame building (Figure 120). The foundation is on grade. The gable roof is covered with corrugated metal. The garage measures 15'x30'7" and is sided with shiplap and horizontal wood siding. The main entry is on the south elevation, which has a pair of large side opening plank doors. Two single-light, fixed sash windows are located on the east and west elevations. A personnel door and a window opening on the north elevation are covered with corrugated metal. A stove pipe insulator is sticking out the south end of the west elevation.

A small meat drying facility is located 11' northeast of the garage. It is a square, one-story, wood frame structure. The foundation is on grade and the gable roof is covered with roofing felt over wood decking. Each side is 6' long. The lower half of the walls are covered with wood siding and the upper half is screened. A plank door is located on the north elevation.

Figure 120. The Jensen/Parker/Stevens/Stuver Garage, 1993. The view is looking northeast.

Tony Jensen or one of his brothers built the garage in the 1930s. The Jensen family used the building as a repair shop and garage in connection with their freight hauling business, Jensen Transfer Company. In the late 1940s, Joe Parker acquired the building and used it as a garage for his 1947 Chevrolet truck. John Stevens and Jule Stuver owned the building later, and Stuver sold it to Glen Johnson. Shawn Flemings purchased it from Johnson in the 1980s and extended the building to the south (Agoff 1995:246; Miscovich 1995:IV-63). The date the meat drying facility was built is unknown.

The **Dukich/Parker/Jimmy Flemings House (IDT-164)** is a rectangular, one-story, wood frame building with three additions (Figure 121). The foundation is not visible. Corrugated metal covers the gable roof of the house and roofs of the three shed additions. The building measures 12'2"x14'1". The exterior walls are covered with wood shingles. The main entry is on the south elevation, which contains a six-light, fixed sash window and a shed roof addition. The addition measures 2'10"x7'8". The exterior is covered with shiplap. The east elevation contains a three-panel door with one light. The south and west elevations each have a six-light, fixed sash window. The west elevation of the house contains a pair of two-light, fixed sash windows. A shed roof addition on the east side of the house measures 11'2"x14'1". The exterior walls of the east addition are covered with shiplap. A boarded up window is located on the north and south elevations of this addition. Another shed roof addition measuring 9'11"x 12'2" is located on the north side of the house. Corrugated metal covers the exterior walls. A four-panel door is located on the west elevation of the north addition.

Figure 121. The Dukich/Parker/Jimmy Flemings House, 1993. The view is looking northwest.

Dan Dukich, a miner from Yugoslavia, bought this house in the early or mid-1930s from Stella Parker. Dukich came to Flat in 1910 and worked for various miners and on the dredges. He stayed in Flat until he retired in the late 1950s or early 1960s. He lived in the cabin for more than twenty years. After Dukich left Flat, Stella Parker bought the house back and lived in it one winter. Later Glen Johnson acquired the building. He traded it to Jimmy Flemings for the Brink Cabin (IDT-155). Flemings built the additions in the 1980s (Agoff 1995:243, 246; Miscovich 1995:IV-62-63; Kepler 1995:129).

The **Parker/ Flemings Meat Shed (IDT-165)** is a rectangular, one-story, wood frame building and addition (Figure 122). The foundation is on grade and the building has a dirt floor. The building and addition have gable roofs positioned end to end. Corrugated metal covers the roof and exterior walls of the building except for the screening under the eves and gables. The main portion of the building measures 9'10"x10'6" and has a plank door on the west end of the north elevation. The east addition measures 10'6"x12'5" and is 3' taller than the main building. The addition has no doors or windows.

Figure 122. The Parker/Flemings Meat Shed, 1993. The view is looking southeast.

Joe Parker built the Meat Shed in 1952 or 1953. Shawn and Jimmy Flemings and Dan Crammer built the east addition in the 1970s. The building is owned by the Flemings family, which has engaged in hunting and trapping in the area since the 1970s (Agoff 1995: 246).

Figure 123. The Nevella/Johnson/Flemings/Crammer House, 1993. The view is looking northwest.

The **Nevella/ Johnson/Flemings/ Crammer House (IDT-166)** is a rectangular, 1.5 story, wood frame building (Figure 123). The

foundation is not visible. Corrugated metal covers the gable roof. The house measures 10'6"x12'6". The exterior walls are covered with roofing felt over shiplap on the north and west elevations, and shiplap on the south and east elevations. The main entry is on the south elevation, which includes a six-light, fixed sash window, a single-light, fixed sash window in the south gable, and a shed roof arctic entry measuring 6'6"x 8'11". The roof of the addition is covered with corrugated metal and the exterior is covered with roofing felt over wood siding. The east elevation of the addition has a plank door and the west elevation has a single-light, fixed sash window. A six-light, fixed sash window is centered on the west elevation of the house and a nine-light, fixed sash window is centered on the east elevation.

A wood frame outhouse measuring 3'4"x4'2" is located north of the house. The shed roof is covered with corrugated metal and the exterior is covered with wood siding. A plank door faces east.

The date this building was constructed and its original location are unknown. The building was moved to its present location in the early 1930s. Art Nevella, a miner from Finland, lived in the house in the 1930s and early 1940s. He left Flat during World War II. Glen Johnson acquired the building in later years and traded it and another building to the Flemings brothers for the Brinks Cabin (IDT-155). Jimmy and Shawn Flemings sold the cabin in the 1980s to Dan Crammer, the current owner (Agoff 1995:243, 245; Miscovich 1995:IV-62; Kepler 1995:129).

The **Turner/Floyd/Stevens/Olsen Shop (IDT-167)** is a rectangular, one-story, wood frame building (Figure 124). The foundation is wood blocks on grade. Corrugated metal covers the gable roof and exterior walls. The building measures 11'11"x12'. A vertical plank door is centered on the east elevation. A shed addition on the south side of the building is open on the west elevation. Corrugated metal covers the roof. Shiplap siding covers the south and east walls. A shed roof addition on the north side has no walls. Corrugated metal covers the roof. A row of metal fuel drums is located on the west side of the building.

Figure 124. The Turner/Floyd/Stevens/Olsen Shop, 1993. The view is looking southwest.

The date this building was constructed is not known. It was one of George Turner's sheds and in the 1940s it was located just south of the Turner/Hatten/Agoff Catsheds. Bob Floyd moved the building in 1947 to his cabin site (IDT-152) and used the building as a wood shed. After Floyd died, John Stevens moved the shed in 1953 or 1954 to its present location just west of Bertha Dahls' House (IDT-168). He used it to store wood for Bertha, whom he later married. In the 1970s, Darrell Olsen lived in Bertha's House and he used the shed as a storage facility (Agoff 1995:245; Kepler 1995:129).

The **Marcell/Dahl/Stevens/Friend/Olsen House (IDT-168)** is an irregular shaped, one-story, wood frame building with four additions (Figure 125). The foundation consists of wooden blocks on grade. The roofs of the house and the four additions are covered with corrugated metal. The oldest section of the house measures 12'x12'8" and had a gable roof. The original house appears to have been "L" shaped with a shed roof addition in the northeast corner. Roofing felt covers the exterior walls. The main entry is on the south elevation, which includes a one-light, fixed sash window and a hipped roof addition measuring 6'5"x8'. The exterior of the addition is covered with roofing felt. The south addition has a two-panel door with one light facing south and a six-light, fixed sash window facing east. A shed roof addition on the west side of the house measures 11'5"x18'4". Roofing felt covers the exterior walls. The south elevation has a single-light, fixed sash window and the west elevation has two six-light, fixed sash windows. A shed addition on the north side of the house measures 7'1"x23'9" and the exterior is covered with roofing felt. The north addition has a single-light, fixed sash window on the west side, and a door way and a six-light, fixed sash window on the north elevation. On the east side of the building is an addition with a shed roof. The east addition measures 10'11"x13' and the exterior is sided with scalloped shiplap with corner boards. The south elevation has a single-light, fixed sash window and the north elevation has a four-panel door. The east elevation has a six-light, fixed sash window flanked on each side by a two-light, fixed sash window.

Figure 125. The Marcell/Dahl/Stevens/Friend/Olsen House, 1993. The view is looking northwest.

An enclosed, wood frame greenhouse measuring 7'3"x11'5" is located 17' northeast of the east addition. The gable roof was covered with eight two-light, fixed sash windows on each side. A wood frame outhouse measuring 4'5"x5'3" is located 45' north of the house. The shed roof is covered with corrugated metal and the exterior is sided with shiplap. A single-light plank door faces east and a window opening faces north. The ruins of a 20'x40' pole framed greenhouse are located ahout 100 yards northeast of the house. The roof and exterior of this greenhouse was covered with a thick visqueen.

Mary Marcell built this house in the early 1930s. Mary was the daughter of Charlie and Maggie Marcell, who lived on the opposite side of Otter Creek (IDT-100). Mary cooked at various mining camps in the Iditarod district. After she got married, she and her husband left Flat in the fall of 1942. Gertrude "Gertie" Stenberg lived in the house in the 1940s. She lived in Flat for many years before she married Sturey Stenberg, a miner. She worked as a cook at Andy Miscovich's Bar and Pool Hall (IDT-071) before it closed. The house was vacant for a period of time in the late 1940s and early 1950s. Bertha Dahl came to Flat and bought the house in 1951. Bertha cooked for the Miscovich family. She divorced her husband and later married John Stevens. They lived in the house until 1957 when they moved into the Matheson House (IDT-102). Emory Friend, a trapper, bought the house on the north side of Otter Creek from Bertha. He became discouraged with trapping after a short time. He sold his traps and the house to Darrell Olsen about 1977. Olsen constructed most of the additions on the house and the larger of the two greenhouses. Glen Johnson owned the house in 1993 (Agoff 1995:217, 244; Miscovich 1995:IV-62; Fullerton 1995:119).

The **Stenberg/Gustafson/Olsen Shed (IDT-169)** is a rectangular, one-story, log and wood frame building with two additions (Figure 126). The foundation is logs on grade and the shed roof is covered with corrugated metal. The oldest (northwest) portion of the building measures 11'10"x 13'7". The lower walls are made of logs and the upper walls are framed and covered with vertical wood siding. A six-light, fixed sash window and

Figure 126. The Stenberg/Gustafson/Olsen Shed, 1993. The view is looking northeast.

a two-light, fixed sash window are centered on the west side. A shed addition on the south side measures 7'x11'10". The roof is covered with corrugated metal and the exterior is covered with wood siding. The south elevation contains a pair of utility doors and a window frame. A boarded up window is located on the west elevation. A shed addition on the east side of the building measures 7'10"x20'7". The exterior walls of the addition are covered with shiplap. A double-wide entry with the remains of two plank doors are on the north elevation and there is a door opening on the south elevation.

Another rectangular, one-story, wood frame structure is located 14' east of the shed. The second building measures 9'8"x11'8". Corrugated metal covers the gable roof and exterior walls. A vertical plank door is centered on the south elevation. A shed roof addition measuring 3'8"x5'1" is located on the west half of the north elevation. A fenced pig pen links the two buildings.

The date these buildings were constructed and whether they have been moved are unknown. Sturey Stenberg, a miner, lived in the log portion of the larger shed from at least the mid-1930s until 1948. Later, Emil Gustafson, a wood cutter who resided in Flat for only a few years, used the buildings for storage. He sold them to Darrell Olsen in the 1970s. Olsen, who resides in Wasilla, remodeled the buildings and uses one of them for a steam bath (Agoff 1995:243-244; Miscovich 1995:IV-62).

Northwest Flat (Figure 127) is located on the north side of Otter Creek and west of the Red Light District. Historic resources in northwest Flat are located along the road leading from Flat to Iditarod. The resources include buildings or ruins associated with residential, transportation, and commercial activities.

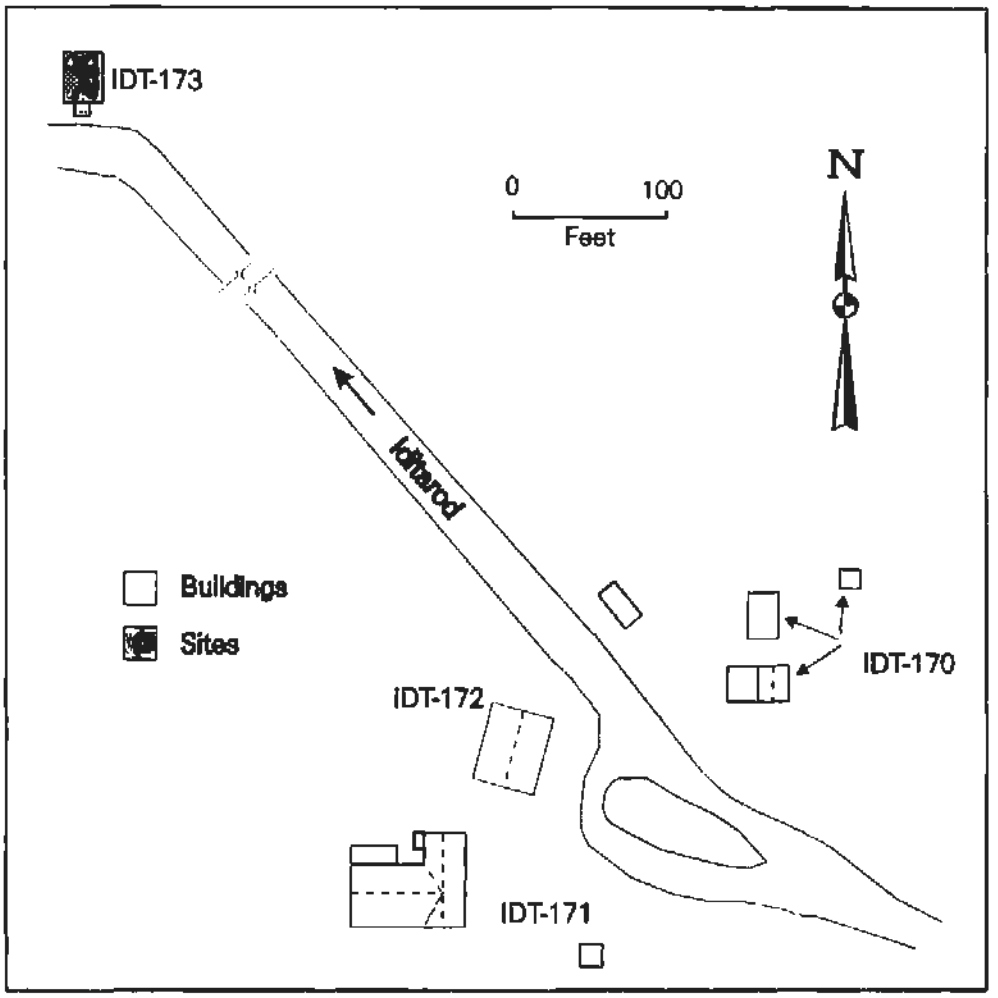

Figure 127. Map of northwest Flat.

The **Williams/Bacstrom/Blackwell/Pierson House (IDT-170)** is a rectangular, one-story, wood frame building with an addition (Figure 128). The foundation is logs on grade. Corrugated metal covers the gable roof and the shed roof addition. Celotex covers all of the exterior walls. The house measures 12'x16'. The main entry is on the south elevation, which includes a five-panel door and a 6/6 horizontal double-hung window. A six-light, fixed sash window is centered on the east elevation. A shed addition on the west side of the house measures 12'x16'. A 6/6 double-hung window is centered on the south elevation. A 2/2 horizontal double-hung window is located on the west elevation and a five-panel door is located on the north elevation.

A one-story, wood frame storage building measuring 7'x15' is located 25' north of the house. The south half of the storage building has a shed roof covered with corrugated metal and the exterior is covered with shiplap. A five-panel door and a four-light, fixed sash window face south. The north half of the building has corrugated metal on the shed roof and exterior walls. A plank door covered with corrugated metal faces west. A wood frame outhouse measuring 5'6"x6' is located 55' northeast of the house. The outhouse has a shed roof covered with

corrugated metal. The exterior is covered with wood siding. A five-panel door faces south and a six-light, fixed sash window faces west.

Figure 128. The Williams/Bacstrom/Blackwell/Pierson House, 1993. The view is looking northwest.

Slim Williams built this house in 1940 on Flat Creek Road near the present location of the Harry Agoff House (IDT-135). After Williams left Flat, Gus Bacstrom bought the house and moved it to its present location in the mid-1940s because it was in the path of the Matheson Dredge. Jess Blackwell, who worked for Alex Matheson hauling freight in the winters from Dikeman and Crooked Creek, lived in the house in the late 1940s. Blackwell sold the house to Fred Pierson, who lived in the building until 1964. Pierson was a wood cutter and miner. Ernie Norman bought the building in the late 1960s and lived in it until he died in the early 1970s. Glen Johnson acquired the house from Norman's estate and later sold it to a friend living in Soldotna (Agoff 1995:234, 241; Miscovich 1995:IV-54, 66; Fullerton 1995:115).

The **Alaska Road Commission (ARC) Repair Shop (IDT-171)** is a "L" shaped, one-story, wood frame building (Figure 129). The foundation is not visible. Corrugated metal covers the gable roof. The building measures 19'10"x39'10". The exterior walls are covered with shiplap except the north wall which is covered with corrugated metal. The main entry is on the south elevation, which features two pairs of large, side opening plank doors, a 6/6 single-hung window, and a boarded over door. A 6/6 single-hung window is located on the south elevation and a six-light, fixed sash window is located on the north elevation. A small 6'8"x8'10" shed roof addition is located on the north end of the west elevation. The roof is covered with corrugated metal and the exterior is sided with shiplap. This addition has a six-light, fixed sash window facing north. A plank door and a six-light, fixed sash window faces west. A 5'1"x6'4" shed roof addition is located on the south end of the west elevation of the building. The roof is covered with corrugated metal and the exterior is sided with shiplap. A 6/6 single-hung window faces south. A large gable roofed addition on the west side of the building gives the complex an "L" shape. The west addition measures 18'x31'7". Corrugated metal covers the roof and exterior walls. The addition has a two-light, fixed sash window facing south and a window frame with no glass facing west. An arctic entry measuring 5'2"x6'4" is located on the east end of the south side of this addition. The arctic entry has a shed roof

covered with corrugated metal and the exterior is covered with roofing felt. A five-panel door faces west and a boarded up window faces south. A shed roofed addition measuring 8'x20'2" is located on the north side of the west addition. The roof and exterior walls are covered with corrugated metal. The north elevation of the addition has two window openings without glass and a plank door.

Figure 129. The ARC Repair Shop, 1993. The view is looking northwest.

A wood frame outhouse measuring 4'x4' is located 61' east of the ARC Repair Shop. The shed roof is covered with corrugated metal and the exterior is covered with wood siding. A three-panel door with one light faces west.

In early the 1930s, the ARC constructed a repair and maintenance shop in Flat. Harry Panter was the local ARC foreman. The ARC occupied the building until Alaska became a state. Bill Williams, the last ARC foreman stationed in Flat, worked in the buildings during the 1950s. During the last years of the decade, the Bureau of Puhlic Roads (BPR), which took over the ARC's responsibilities in Alaska, did not allocate any funds for roads in the Flat-Iditarod area and Williams was laid off. After Alaska became a State in 1959, the facility was closed permanently. In recent years, the ARC Repair Shop has been occupied seasonally by Bob Browne, who holds most of the mining claims underlying Flat (Miscovich 1995:IV-67, 68).

The **Alaska Road Commission Garage (IDT-172)** is a rectangular, one-story, wood frame building (Figure 130). The foundation is on grade and roofing felt covers the gable roof. The building measures 20'x40' and the exterior walls are covered with celotex. The east elevation contains a pair of large, side opening plank doors and two single-light, fixed sash windows. Another pair of large, side opening plank doors is located on the south elevation. A personnel door made of vertical tongue and groove boards and a window frame with no glass are located on the north elevation. Two window openings without glass are located on the west elevation.

The ARC built the garage in the early 1930s. The ARC crew used the building to shelter a dump truck and a small tractor. The ARC abandoned the building in 1959 (Miscovich 1995: IV-67). The garage was the second of three buildings in the ARC complex at Flat. In the 1950s, the ARC moved a surplus Signal Corps warehouse building to the ARC complex for use

as a warm storage building (Taylor 1950). There was no evidence of the former Signal Corps building at the ARC complex in 1993.

Figure 130. The ARC Garage, 1993. The view is looking northwest.

The Gularte/ Donnelley and Sheppard Warm Storage Building (IDT-173) consists of the ruins of a rectangular, one-story, semi-subterranean, log building (Figure 131). The structure was built into the hillside just north of the Flat-Iditarod Road at the northwest edge of Flat. With the exception of the roof and south facing entry, the building is underground. The foundation is below grade. The gable roof has collapsed and the roofing material, except for the log ridge pole, a ridge board and two rafters, have been salvaged. The building measures 24'2"x25'7". The south wall is standing, but the north, east, and west walls are partially collapsed. The only entry to the building is on the south side facing the road. The log lined entry, which was excavated out of the hillside facing the road, measures 4'x6' and is the only part of the structure visible from the road.

Figure 131. The Gularte/Donnelley and Sheppard Warm Storage Building, 1993. The view is looking southwest.

The ruins of the Gularte/Donnelley and Sheppard Warm Storage Building constitute one of the oldest sites in Flat. The building was constructed in the early 1910s, but the builder and the date of construction are unknown. Manuel Gularte used the structure as a warehouse for his grocery store in Flat during the 1910s and early 1920s. Donnelley and Sheppard bought Gularte's business in the early 1920s and used the Warm Storage Building to store perishables such as potatoes and onions. Donnelley and Sheppard used the building until the 1930s (Bagoy 1995:139; Miscovich 1995:IV-68; Gularte, personal communication 1991).

The **Cottonwood Cemetery (IDT-247)** is located on a bench overlooking Otter Creek and the town of Flat. The cemetery is located about a quarter of a mile north of the Gularte/Donnelley and Sheppard Warm Storage Building and one-half mile east of Cottonwood Creek. Approximately 50 people are buried in the cemetery, which covers about one acre of ground. Many of the graves are marked with wooden crosses or headboards. A few graves have cement or granite markers. A number of the graves are unmarked, as the markers have deteriorated or been removed.

The first person buried in the cemetery was Jim Blodget, who died about 1926. Prior to that, people who died in and around Flat were buried in the cemetery at Iditarod. A few residents from Flat were buried in the cemetery at Iditarod after 1926 (Agoff 1995:252).

The **Steen/Van Lumin/Agoff Cabin (IDT-246)** is located on a bench on the north side of Otter Creek on the west side of Reindeer Gulch. The building is located about one-half mile north of the west end of the Flat airstrip. The cabin is a rectangular, one-story wood frame building with a gable roof covered with corrugated metal. The foundation is wood blocks and the cabin measures 16'x20'. A woodshed covers the main entry on the west side of the building. A entry on the east side of the building was the original front door.

This cabin was not visited during the 1993 survey, but is included in the survey because it is one of the oldest buildings in Flat. According to long-time Flat resident John Ogriz, the cabin was built in 1914. It has been moved at least 3 times. Harry Steen was living in the cabin in the late 1940s and early 1950s. Steen was the dredge master on the Matheson Dredge and he died in 1953. At that time, the cabin was setting on tailings in southwest Flat near one of Alex Matheson's warehouses (IDT-104). Steen's widow sold the cabin to Stanley Van Lumin, who sold it to Sergie Agoff about 1958. Sergie and Alvin Agoff moved the building to its present location on the hillside overlooking Flat in the spring of 1963 (Agoff 1995:252; Miscovich 1995:III-34).

PROPERTY DESCRIPTIONS OUTSIDE OF FLAT:

The Riley/Otter Creek Dredging Company Mining Camp (IDT-201)

The **Riley/Otter Creek Dredging Company Mining Camp (Riley/Otter Creek Camp) (IDT-201)** is located about one mile east of the town of Flat. The camp consists of a complex of buildings, structures, and equipment associated with the Riley Dredge. The complex (Figure 132) is made up of twenty buildings, including bunkhouses, a mess hall, garages, workshops, sheds, and offices, and one structure, a steam shovel (Figure 133). All of the buildings are one-story, wood framed structures in good condition. The camp also includes early mining equipment collected by John Miscovich.

Figure 132. Aerial view of the Riley/Otter Creek Mining Camp. The view is looking northwest. Photo courtesy of John Miscovich, ca 1990.

Only one of the existing buildings (IDT-215) was constructed at the camp during 1910-1950 when the J.E. Riley Investment Company operated the Riley Dredge in the area. Most of the other buildings in the camp were constructed in the 1920s, 1930s, and 1940s at other mining camps in the area, such as Slate, Willow and Happy creeks or at the Discovery/Peter Miscovich Camp. These buildings were moved to the Riley/Otter Creek Camp in the 1940s, 1950s and 1960s. A few buildings were constructed at the camp after 1959.

J.E. Riley started the camp at this location in the 1910s when he brought the Riley Dredge to the Iditarod Mining District. After Riley was murdered in 1918, Harry Donnelley acquired control of the J.E. Riley Investment Company. The company continued to mine claims along Otter Creek in the 1920s, 1930s and 1940s. After Donnelley left the area in the early 1950s, two of his former employees, John Ogriz and Harry Steen, formed the Otter Creek Dredging Company to continue operating the Riley Dredge. The new company used the Riley Camp as its headquarters. In the late 1950s, the Miscovich family purchased the Riley Dredge. The family moved its base of operations from the Discovery/Peter Miscovich Camp (IDT-221), located one mile to the east, to the Riley/Otter Creek Camp in 1959. The Riley/Otter Creek

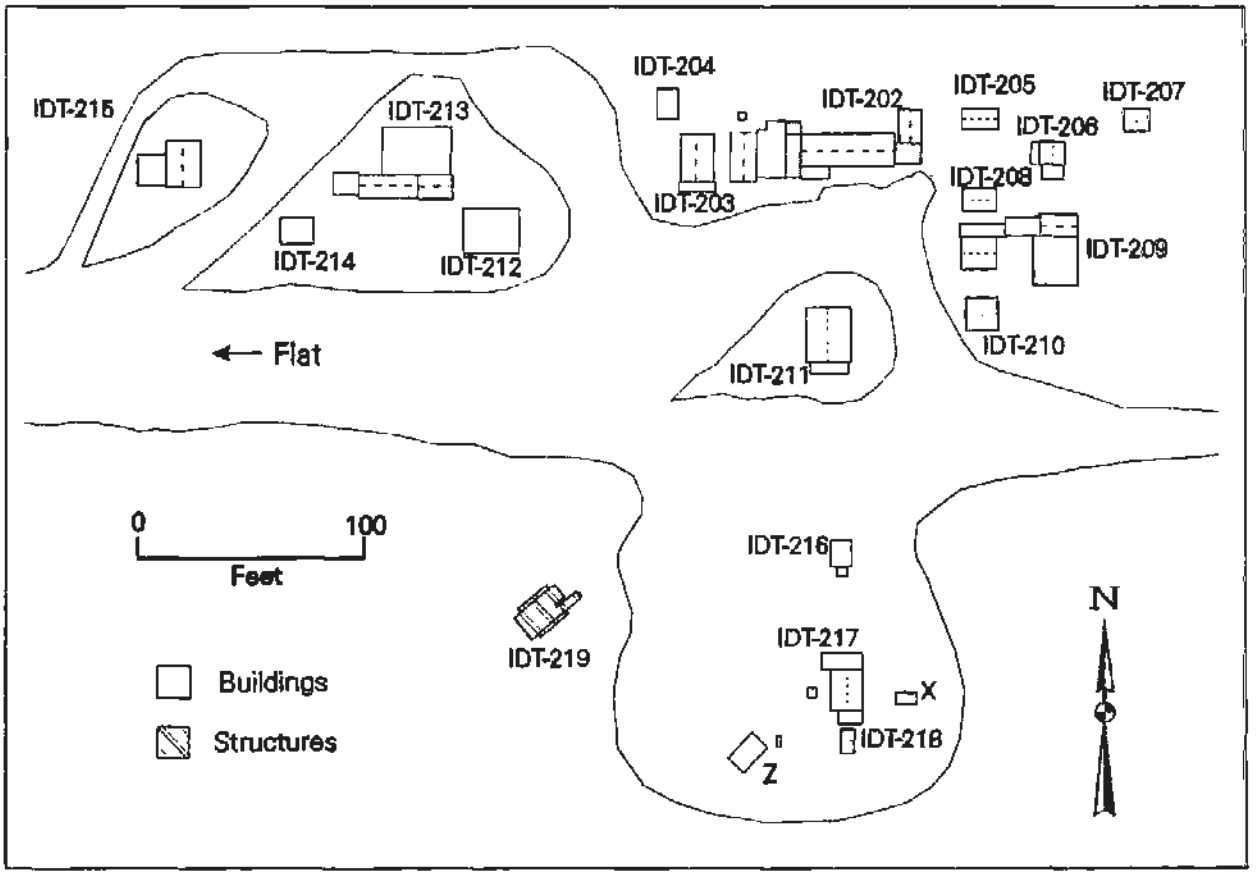

Figure 133. Map of the Riley/Otter Creek Dredging Company Mining Camp.

Creek Camp was closer to the Riley Dredge than the Discovery/Peter Miscovich Camp. The Miscovich family expanded the Riley/Otter Creek Camp (Figure B), moving buildings there from other mining camps or from Flat. After John Miscovich shut down the Riley Dredge in 1966, he continued using the Riley/Otter Creek Camp as his base of operations for placer and lode mining in the Otter Creek valley (Miscovich 1995:VI-101, 107-108).

The **Mess Hall Building (IDT-202)** is a one-story, wood frame building with six additions (Figure 134). The foundation is wood blocks. The exterior of the Mess Hall and the five additions are covered with roofing felt. The gable roof is roofing felt covered with corrugated metal. The Mess Hall measures 24"x38'7". The main entry is on the south elevation, which has two two-light, fixed sash windows and a three-panel door with one light. The door is covered by an arctic entry with a shed roof. The entry measures 7'x15' and the roof is covered with corrugated metal. The south elevation of the entry has a three-panel door with one light, a six-light, fixed sash window, and a nine-light, fixed sash window. The north elevation of the Mess Hall has a two-light, fixed sash window, a 2/2 double-hung horizontal window, and a window that is covered with corrugated metal.

A one-story shed roof addition measuring 14'4"x24' is located west of the Mess Hall. The shed roof is covered with roofing felt and canvas. A single-light, fixed sash window faces

north and a single-light, fixed sash window faces south. Another one-story shed roof addition to the west measures 10'x26'. The roof is covered with corrugated metal. The south elevation has a one-light, fixed sash window. A one-story, rectangular gable roof addition at the west end of the building measures 18'x19'3". The south elevation has a two-light, fixed sash window and a five-panel door. An arctic entry with a gable roof measuring 5'1"x6'3" covers the door. The arctic entry has a one-panel door with one light. A shed roof addition on the east side of the arctic entry measures 4'11"x7'9". It has a one-light, fixed sash window facing south. The roofs of the arctic entry and the shed addition are covered with roofing felt.

Figure 134. The Mess Hall Building at the Riley/Otter Creek Camp, 1993. The view is looking north.

A shed roof addition measuring 8'x14'9" is located on the east end of the mess hall. The roof is covered with roofing felt. The south elevation has a one-panel door with one light, flanked on each side by a six-light, fixed sash window. The east elevation has a six-light, fixed sash window. To the north of this addition is a gable roof addition measuring 12'x15'. The roof is covered with corrugated metal. A six-light, fixed sash window is located on the east and west elevations.

The mess hall and additions were built at other locations and moved to the camp in the 1940s and 1950s. John Ogriz built the Mess Hall Building at Slate Creek in 1937 or 1938. The mess hall was moved to Willow Creek, then moved again to the Riley Camp in the 1940s. The Riley Investment Company did not have a mess hall prior to the 1940s. Riley employees ate meals at Durand's Cafe in Flat. The two additions directly west of the mess hall were constructed at the Discovery/Peter Miscovich Camp. John Miscovich moved them to the Riley/Otter Creek Camp in the early 1960s. The gable roof addition at the west end of the mess hall complex was built at Slate Creek, moved to the Discovery/Peter Miscovich Camp, and later moved by John Miscovich to its present location. The gable roof building at the east end of the mess hall complex was built at the Discovery/Peter Miscovich Camp. John Miscovich moved it to its present location at the Riley/Otter Creek Camp in the early 1960s (Miscovich 1995:VI-102-103).

The **Pomgran/Aiken/Miscovich Guesthouse (IDT-203)** is a rectangular, one-story wood frame building (Figure 135). It measures 12'3"x18'4" and the foundation is wood blocks. The gable roof is covered with corrugated metal. The exterior is covered with shiplap and corner boards. The main entry is on the south elevation, which has a single-panel door with one light covered by a 6'x12'3" screen porch. The porch has a shed roof covered with corrugated metal. The east elevation has a one-light, fixed sash window. The west elevation has a 1/1 single-hung horizontal window. The north elevation has a five-panel door covered by an addition measuring 5'2"x10'5". The addition has a shed roof covered by roofing felt. The north elevation of the addition has two six-light, fixed sash windows. A boarded up doorway faces west.

Axel Pomgran, a partner in the Northland Development Company, built the house in the late 1930s on Willow Creek. He built it for his wife, Georgia Aiken, a former resident of Flat, and their adopted son. Pomgran built the screened porch. The building was moved from Willow Creek to Slate Creek. John Miscovich moved the building to the Riley/Otter Creek Camp in the 1960s and used it as a guesthouse (Miscovich 1995:VI-103).

Figure 135. The Pomgran/Aiken/Miscovich Guesthouse, 1993. The view is looking northeast.

The **Generator Shed (IDT-204)** is a rectangular, one-story, wood frame building (Figure 136) located 25' northwest of the Pomgran/Aiken/Miscovich Guesthouse (IDT-203). The foundation is logs. The shed roof is covered with corrugated metal. The Generator Shed measures 10'10"x12'4". The exterior is covered with roofing felt over wood decking. A five-panel door is located on the south elevation. A six-light, fixed sash window is located on the north elevation. A window covered with corrugated metal is located on the west elevation. A cable attached to the foundation on the north side indicates that the shed is made to be towed. A generator is located inside the shed.

The Generator Shed was built in Flat and was attached to the old Marshall's Office located south of the Mutchler/Uotila/Fullerton Garage (IDT-097). John Miscovich moved the building to the Riley/Otter Creek Camp in the late 1950s or 1960s (Miscovich 1995:VI-103).

Figure 136. The Generator Shed, 1993. The view is looking northeast.

Bunkhouse #1 (IDT-205) is a square, one-story, wood frame building with an addition (Figure 137). The foundation is logs on grade. The gable roof consists of corrugated metal. The bunkhouse measures 15'2" on each side. The exterior is covered with roofing felt over horizontal wood siding. The main entry is on the west elevation, which has a two-light, fixed sash window. A shed roof addition measuring 7'7"x9'6" is located on the north elevation. The roof is covered with corrugated metal. The addition has a six-light, fixed sash window facing north and a five-panel door facing west. A six-light, fixed sash window is located on the south elevation of the bunkhouse. The interior walls are covered by wood siding. The ceiling is celotex and the flooring is tongue and groove.

Peter Miscovich built this bunkhouse in the 1930s at the Discovery/Miscovich Camp. John Miscovich moved it to the Riley/Otter Creek Camp in the late 1950s or early 1960s (Miscovich 1995:VI-103).

Figure 137. Bunkhouse #1, 1993. The view is looking southeast.

The **Bathhouse (IDT-206)** is a rectangular, one-story, wood frame building (Figure 138). The foundation is logs and beams on grade. The gable roof is covered with corrugated metal. The building measures 21'6"x23'2". The siding is roofing felt, except the west elevation which is covered with shiplap. The main entry is on the south elevation, which is covered by a shed roof addition measuring 5'6"x12'6". The roof of the addition is covered with corrugated metal. A two-panel door with six-lights and a six-light, fixed sash window face south. A four-light, fixed window faces west. The east elevation of the Bathhouse has a two-light, fixed sash window. An addition on the north side of the building has a shed roof covered with corrugated metal. The addition measures 10'2"x16'. The addition is open on the south side and has wood siding on the north and west sides.

Gus Uotila built the Bathhouse in the 1930s at his camp on Slate Creek. John Miscovich moved the building to the Riley/Otter Creek Camp in the late 1950s or early 1960s (Miscovich 1995:VI-104).

Figure 138. The Bathhouse, 1993. The view is looking northeast.

Bunkhouse #2 (IDT-207) is a rectangular, one-story, wood frame building (Figure 139) located 38' east of the Bathhouse (IDT-206). The foundation is beams and barrels on grade. The gable roof is made of corrugated metal. The Bunkhouse measures 12'2"x16'4". Celotex and batten boards cover the exterior walls. The main entry is on the south elevation, which contains a five-panel door. The north and west elevations have a two-light, fixed sash window. A three-panel door is located on the east elevation.

East of the building is a shed roof structure supported by four log posts. Under the corrugated metal roof is a stove surrounded by yellow bricks. "F.S. Lang Mfg. Co. Tank Front, Seattle" is engraved on the stove.

John Miscovich built this two-three person bunkhouse at the Discovery/Peter Miscovich Camp in the late 1930s. The Miscovich family used the building in their drill testing program. John Miscovich moved the building to the Riley/Otter Creek Camp in the 1960s (Miscovich 1995:VI-104).

Bunkhouse #3 (IDT-208) is a square, one-story, wood frame building (Figure 140) located 26'6" south of Bunkhouse #1. The foundation is logs on grade. The gable roof is made of corrugated metal. The building is 12' on each side. Celotex with batten boards covers the exterior walls. The main entry is on the west elevation, which contains a three-panel door with six lights. A six-light, fixed sash window is located on the north elevation.

Figure 139. Bunkhouse #2, 1993. The view is looking northeast.

Peter Miscovich built Bunkhouse #3 at the Discovery/Peter Miscovich Camp in the 1930s or 1940s. He built the structure for his brother when his brother came to Alaska from South America. John Miscovich moved the building to the Riley/Otter Creek Camp in the late 1950s or early 1960s (Miscovich 1995:VI-104.

The **Office and Workshop (IDT-209)** is a rectangular, one-story, wood framed building with four additions (Figure 141). The office measures 14'x16'4". The foundation is logs and beams on grade. The gable roof is made of corrugated metal. The siding consists of roof-

Figure 140. Bunkhouse #3, 1993. The view is looking southeast.

ing felt and battens. The main entry is on the west elevation, which has a one-light, fixed sash window on the south end. The north end of the west elevation is covered by a shed roofed arctic entry measuring 4'x8'. The roof of the arctic entry is covered with roofing felt. A one-panel door with one-light faces west. The east elevation of the Office has a 2/2 horizontal double-hung window.

A rectangular, wood frame shed is located on the north side of the Office. The foundation is on beams and the shed roof is covered with corrugated metal. The addition measures 9'5"x16' and the exterior siding consists of roofing felt over horizontal wood siding. A plank door covered with roofing felt opens to the west. A pair of two-light, fixed sash windows are located on the north elevation.

Figure 141. The Office and Workshop Building, 1993. The view is looking southeast.

Another rectangular, wood frame shed addition is attached to the east side of this shed. The foundation consists of beams on grade and the shed roof is covered with corrugated metal. The addition measures 9'5"x22' and the exterior is covered with roofing felt over horizontal wood siding. The south elevation has two, two-light, fixed sash windows. The north elevation has a three-panel door with one-light, a six-light, fixed sash window, and a two-light, fixed sash window. This building is used as a laboratory.

A third rectangular, shed roof addition is connected to the west side of the second addition. The foundation is beams on grade. The gable roof is made of corrugated metal. The addition measures 9'5"x13'6" and the exterior is covered with plastic tarp over horizontal wood siding. A vertical plank door is located on the east elevation. A six-light, fixed sash window is located in the north elevation. This shed once housed a pump powered by a diesel engine.

A fourth addition is attached to the south side of the third addition. The foundation is not visible. The shed roof is covered with corrugated metal. The addition measures 17'2"x19'10" and the exterior is covered with plywood. The south elevation has a triple six-light window, a large plywood door, and a band of four single-light, fixed sash windows covered with plastic. The east elevation has a three-panel door with four lights and a triple two-light, fixed sash window. The west elevation has a three-panel door. This addition is a garage in the winter and is used to process concentrates in the summer.

The Miscovich family constructed the office at the Discovery/Peter Miscovich Camp, but the date of construction is unknown. John Miscovich moved the office to its present location in the early 1960s. He built the additions in the 1960s and 1970s (Miscovich 1995:VI-104).

The **Well House (IDT-210)** is a square, one-story, wood frame building (Figure 142). The foundation is logs on grade. The gable roof is covered with corrugated metal. The building measures 8'x10'2". The exterior is covered with a combination of shiplap and horizontal wood siding. A five-panel door is located on the west elevation. The building is surrounded by old mining equipment that John Miscovich has collected, including pumps, wagons, coils of rubber hose, and stamps for crushing lode ore.

This building was constructed on Slate Creek in the 1930s. It was used as a meat drying shed and had meat hooks hanging from the ceiling. John Miscovich moved the building to the Riley/Otter Creek Camp in the 1960s and the building shelters his well (Miscovich, personal communication, August 9, 1993).

Figure 142. The Well House, 1993. The view is looking southeast.

The **DeHouse Residence/Miscovich Garage (IDT-211)** is a rectangular, one-story, wood frame building (Figure 143). The foundation is wood blocks on grade. The gable roof is covered with corrugated metal. The garage measures 12'6"x24'6". Roofing felt over horizontal wood siding covers the exterior walls. The main entry is on the north elevation, which contains a pair of large diagonal plank doors. A ramp leads from the doors to the ground. The east elevation has a boarded up door. A single-light, fixed sash window is located in the west elevation. A shed roof greenhouse addition is centered on the south elevation. The roof of the addition is covered with fiberglass. The addition measures 8'4"x12'6".

The date this building was constructed is unknown, but it was the Arnold "Dutch" DeHouse residence in Flat during the 1930s. The building was located next to the Arnold Kobler House, south of the present location of the Mutchler/Hard/Uotila/Fullerton Blacksmith

Shop (IDT-098). The building was attached to a shed (IDT-098). John Miscovich moved the building to the Riley/Otter Creek Camp in 1958 and converted it into a garage and warehouse (Miscovich 1995:VI-104-105).

Figure 143. The DeHouse Residence/Miscovich Garage. 1993. The view is looking southeast.

The **Cat Shed (IDT-212)** is a square, one-story, wood frame building, located west of the Mess Hall (IDT-202). The foundation is metal pipe on grade. The shed roof is covered by aluminum over plywood. The shed measures 20'5"x20'1". Plywood siding covers the east and west exterior walls. The north and south sides are open.

John Miscovich built this shed in the 1960s or 1970s. The building shelters a Caterpillar tractor.

The **Machine Shop (IDT-213)** is a rectangular, 1.5 story, wood frame building with three additions (Figure 144). The foundation is horizontal timbers on grade. The gable roof is corrugated metal over shiplap. The shop measures 16'5"x23'11" and the exterior is covered with roofing felt over shiplap. The south elevation has two six-light, fixed sash windows and the north elevation has a two-light, fixed sash window. A small boarded up window is located under each gable. The west elevation has a five-panel door and a shed addition measuring 8'2"x10'. The addition, which houses a generator, has a shed roof covered with corrugated metal over wood decking. A five-panel door faces south.

A rectangular, one-story wood frame addition, which serves as a tractor garage, is attached to the east side of the Machine Shop. The foundation is vertical steel poles on grade. The gable roof is covered with aluminum. The addition measures 12'5"x19'6". The exterior is covered with a combination of shiplap and wood siding, except for the south elevation which is covered with aluminum. A pair of side-opening plywood doors is located on the east elevation. A five-panel door on the west elevation opens into the Machine Shop. The south elevation has a six-light, fixed sash window. A five-panel door on the south elevation opens into the north addition.

The rectangular, one-story, wood frame addition has a foundation of horizontal timbers on grade. The shed roof is covered with aluminum over wood decking. The addition measures 20'x30'4" and the exterior is covered with wood siding. A pair of single-light, fixed sash windows and a single-panel door with one-light are located on the east elevation. The north

elevation has a pair of single-light windows and a pair of fixed sash windows, one with six lights and the other with a single light. A pair of large side-opening doors and a six-light, fixed sash window are located on the west elevation. One of the swinging doors also has a six-light, fixed sash window.

Figure 144. The Machine Shop (center) and additions, 1993. The view is looking northeast.

The Machine Shop was originally a bunkhouse. It was constructed on Slate Creek in the 1940s, after World War II. John Ogriz moved the huilding to another location in the valley. John Miscovich moved it to its present location in the early 1960s. Miscovich converted the bunkhouse into a machine shop after a fire in 1964 destroyed his old machine shop. He built the additions after 1964 (Miscovich 1995:VI-105).

The **Fuel Storage Shed (IDT-214)** is a square, one-story, wood frame building (Figure 145) located 25' southwest of the Machine Shop. The foundation is on grade. The shed roof and exterior are covered with corrugated metal. The shed measures 11'2"x13'2". The main entry is on the north elevation, which has a plank door. A six-light, fixed sash window is located on the west elevation.

Figure 145. The Fuel Storage Shed, 1993. The view is looking southeast.

The date the Fuel Storage Shed was built is unknown. It belonged to Fred Patterson, who resided near the Discovery/Peter Miscovich Camp. Patterson moved his house to Flat and left the shed. John Miscovich moved the shed, which consisted of framing and a roof, to the Riley/Otter Creek Camp and put siding on it. He used the building as a generator shed before converting it to fuel storage (Miscovich 1995:VI-105).

The **Riley Office/Kobler Cabin (IDT-215)** is a rectangular, one-story, wood frame building (Figure 146). The foundation is horizontal timbers. The gable roof is covered with corrugated metal over wood decking. The building measures 18'3"x24'9" and shiplap siding covers the exterior walls. The main entry is on the south elevation, which has a five-panel door and a single-light, fixed sash window. The east elevation has a six-light, fixed sash window and a single-light, fixed sash window covered by a six-light storm window. The north elevation has a two-light, fixed sash window and a six-light, fixed sash window. A rectangular, one-story addition on the west elevation has a shed roof covered with corrugated metal and measures 13'1"x14'4". The north and south walls are covered with shiplap and the west wall is covered with horizontal wood siding. A four-light, fixed sash window is located on the west side of the addition.

A wood frame outhouse with a shed roof is located 56' north of the cabin. The outhouse measures 4'x5'. The roof and sides are covered with roofing felt over wood decking. A plank door faces west.

Figure 146. The Riley Office/Kobler Cabin, 1993. The view is looking northwest.

The Riley Office/Kobler Cabin is the oldest building in the Riley/Otter Creek Camp and one of the oldest in the Flat area. It was built about 1910 when J.E. Riley was mining in the area using a Bagley Scraper. After Riley started dredging, the building became the J.E. Riley Investment Company office. Arnold Kobler lived in the building when be became part owner of the Otter Creek Dredging Company in the mid-1950s. John Miscovich moved the building, including the addition, to its present location in the 1960s. The shed addition is a storage room (Miscovich 1995:VI-101-102, 105, 107).

The **Warehouse (IDT-216)** is a rectangular, one-story, log framed building (Figure 147). The foundation consists of beams and logs on grade. The building measures 10'5"x11' and the shed roof is covered with corrugated metal. The exterior siding is celotex and batten boards. The main entry is on the east elevation, which bas a plank door. A six-light, fixed sash window is located on the north elevation. A shed roof lean-to measuring 6'8"x10'1" is located on the south side of the shed. It is supported by corner posts and has no walls.

Figure 147. The Warehouse, 1993. The view is looking northwest.

The original location and the date the warehouse was built are unknown. Ernie Norman used it as a pig pen in the 1970s, when it was west of the present location of the Flat Post Office (IDT-124). John Miscovich moved the building to the Riley/Otter Creek Camp in about 1979 and has been using the building as a warehouse (Miscovich 1995:VI-106).

The **Golden Horn Powerhouse (IDT-217)** is a rectangular, one-story, wood frame building (Figure 148). The foundation consists of

Figure 148. The Golden Horn Powerhouse, 1993. The view is looking northwest.

wood blocks. The gable roof is made of corrugated metal and has a small cupola. The building measures 16'2"x22'2". Shiplap siding covers the exterior walls. The main entry is on the west elevation, which contains a pair of plywood doors and a plank door. The east elevation has a six-light, fixed sash window and a 7'x7'9" addition. The addition, which shelters a generator, has a shed roof covered with roofing felt. The south elevation of the Powerhouse has a plank door and a six-light, fixed sash window. The window is covered by an 8'4"x13'7" addition. The addition has a shed roof covered with corrugated metal. There is a plank door on the south and west sides of the addition and a screen door on the east side. The north elevation has a plank door and a six-light, fixed sash window.

A lean-to on the north elevation has a shed roof covered with corrugated metal. The lean-to measures 12'4"x19'8", has no walls, and shelters a Wilfley table. A welding shed measuring 6'2"x15'5" (Feature X, Figure 133) is located 7'9" east of the Powerhouse. The shed has a metal pole frame and no walls. The shed roof is covered with corrugated metal.

The powerhouse was built in the 1930s at the Golden Horn Mine (IDT-228). John Miscovich moved the building to its present location in the mid-1970s and built the three additions (Miscovich 1995:VI-106).

The **Drilling Shack on Skids (IDT-218)** is a rectangular, one-story, wood frame building (Figure 149) located about 8' south of the Golden Horn Powerhouse. The foundation is timber skids. The gable roof is covered with corrugated metal. The shack measures 8'2"x10'2". The exterior is covered with roofing felt over wood siding. The main entry is on the west elevation, which has a plank door and a single-light, fixed sash window.

When and where this shack was built are unknown. It was used as a drilling shack at the Discovery/Peter Miscovich Camp in the 1940s and 1950s before John Miscovich moved the building to the Riley/Otter Creek Camp in the 1960s (Miscovich 1995:VI-106).

Figure 149. The Drill Shack on Skids, 1993. The view is looking northeast.

Site Z (Figure 133) is a metal frame shed without walls. Corrugated metal covers the shed roof.

The **Miscovich Shovel (IDT-219)** is a 2.5 yard capacity shovel manufactured by the Pauling and Harnish Figure Corporation, of Milwaukee, Wisconsin. The shovel (Figure 150) is a diesel powered, track vehicle with an enclosed cab. It is mechanically operated and has no hydraulically operated controls. It weights about 65 tons. All of the mechanisms are in good working condition. The shovel originally had a 1.5 yard capacity bucket. John Miscovich enlarged the capacity by extending the sides of the bucket and putting larger shanks on the lip of the bucket.

Figure 150. The Miscovich Shovel, 1993. The view is looking southwest.

Peter Miscovich bought the shovel in 1935 and brought it up the Iditarod River by boat. John Miscovich assembled it and "walked" it overland to Flat. The Miscovich family used it for placer mining until World War II. After the war, they resumed using it on their Otter Creek claims. John Miscovich also used it in the early 1970s while mining on Flat Creek. He stopped using the shovel about 1974 or 1975 (Miscovich 1995:VI-106-107).

The Discovery/Peter Miscovich Mining Camp

The **Discovery/Peter Miscovich Camp (IDT-221)** consisting of six wood frame buildings (Figure 151) located about one mile east of the Riley/Otter Creek Camp and two miles east of Flat. The buildings include a bunkhouse, a workshop and garage, Peter Miscovich's Office/Residence, a Generator Shed, a Parts Shed, and a Blacksmith Shop.

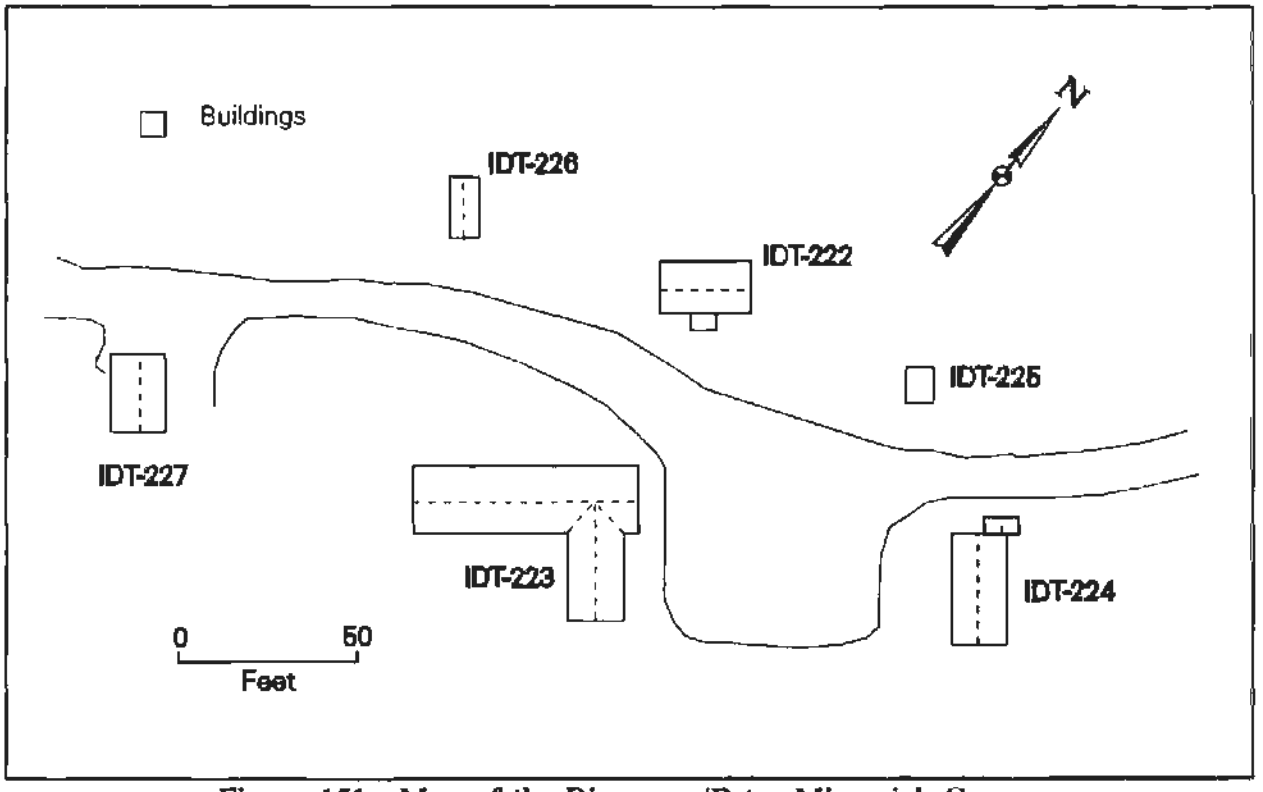

Figure 151. Map of the Discovery/Peter Miscovich Camp.

Peter Miscovich (Figure 152) started building the Discovery/Peter Miscovich Camp in 1924 as his headquarters for mining operations in the area. It was originally called Discovery Camp because it was located on the Otter Creek mining claim where gold was first located in the Iditarod Mining District and it was on the opposite side of Otter Creek from the town of Discovery. Many of the buildings at the camp were constructed elsewhere and moved to the camp. Peter Miscovich mined placer claims in the vicinity of the Discovery Claim on Otter Creek for three decades, using this camp as his headquarters. After his death in 1950, his family continued using the camp as its base of mining operations. The Miscovich family purchased the Riley Dredge in 1958 and moved its base of operations to the Riley/Otter Creek Camp. Peter's son, John Miscovich, moved a number of the Discovery/Peter Miscovich Camp buildings to the Riley/Otter Creek Camp in the late 1950s and 1960s. The Miscovich family

has continued to use the Discovery/Peter Miscovich Camp as a storage facility (Miscovich 1995:VI-99, 101, 107).

The **Bunkhouse (IDT-222)** is a rectangular, one-story wood frame building (Figure 153). The foundation consists of steel drums. The gable roof is covered with corrugated metal and the exterior is covered with roofing felt over horizontal rough cut siding. The main entry is on the south elevation, which has a pair of 2/2 single-hung windows and a four-light fixed sash window. An arctic entry with a shed roof is centered on this elevation. Corrugated metal covers the roof and the sides are covered with celotex. A screen door faces south. The east elevation has a six-light, fixed sash window and a five-panel door. The north elevation has a window covered with corrugated metal. The west elevation has a 1/1 single-hung window and a one-light, fixed sash window.

Figure 152. Peter Miscovich panning gold concentrates during a cleanup, 1935. Photo courtesy of Glen Barnett, Anchorage.

Figure 153. The Bunkhouse at the Discovery/Peter Miscovich Camp, 1993. The view is looking northwest.

Peter Miscovich built the bunkhouse in 1928 after the original log bunkhouse burned down. He used local rough cut lumber for the siding. The building was the mess hall and cook's quarters (Miscovich 1995:VI-99-100).

The **Workshop and Garage (IDT-223)** is an "L" shaped, one-story, wood frame building (Figure 154). The northern part of the building is rectangular in shape and has a gable roof oriented east-west. The roof and exterior walls are covered with corrugated metal. The east elevation has a six-light, fixed sash window. The north elevation has a six-light, fixed sash window and a large utility door with a six-light, fixed sash window. A short, gable roof addition connects the workshop and garage with a smaller addition on the south. This addition is rectangular with a gable roof oriented north-south. The roof is covered with corrugated metal and the exterior is covered witb celotex and batten boards. The east elevation has a pair of large side opening doors and two six-light, fixed sash windows. The west elevation has a six-light, fixed sash window.

Peter Miscovich built the northern portion of the workshop and garage building in 1935. He used the building to store and maintain tractors. The southern portion of the building was the powerhouse at the Wireless Station in Flat (IDT-130). John Miscovich moved the powerhouse to the Discovery/Peter Miscovich Camp and attached it the garage (Miscovich 1995:IV-50; VI-100).

Figure 154. The Workshop and Garage, 1993. The view is looking west.

The **Peter Miscovich Office/Residence (IDT-224)** is a rectangular, one-story, wood frame building (Figure 155). The foundation is log piers. The gable roof is covered with corrugated metal. The exterior is covered with roofing felt over shiplap and wood siding. The main entry is on the north elevation, which contains a 2/2 single-hung window. An arctic entry witb a gable roof covered with corrugated metal is located on the east side of the north elevation. The exterior of the arctic entry is covered with roofing felt over shiplap. A one-panel door with one light faces north. The east elevation of the Office/Residence has a two-light, fixed sash window. The west elevation has a 1/1 single-hung window, a two-light, fixed sash window, and a window opening with no glass. The south elevation has a one-panel door with one light.

This building was constructed in the 1920s about 300 yards from its present location. Peter Miscovich bought this building in 1948 from Martin Roslin and moved it to the Discovery/Peter Miscovich Camp after his original office/ residence building was destroyed by a fire in 1947. Miscovich added the arctic entry on the north side after the building was moved (Miscovich 1995:VI-100).

Figure 155. The Peter Miscovich Office/Residence, 1993. The view is looking southeast.

The **Parts Shed (IDT-226)** is a rectangular, one-story, wood frame building (Figure 156). The foundation is horizontal timbers on grade. The gable roof and exterior walls are covered with wood decking. The main entry is on tbe south elevation, which contains a plank door. The building has no other doors or windows.

The date the Parts Shed was built and wbether it has been moved are unknown. Peter Miscovich used the building to store equipment parts (Miscovich 1995:VI-100).

Figure 156. The Parts Shed, 1993. The view is lookiug northeast.

The **Generator Shed (IDT-225)** is a rectangular, one-story, wood frame building (Figure 157). The foundation is on grade. The shed roof and exterior walls are covered with roofing felt over wood decking. The main entry is on the south elevation, which contains a door opening but no door. The building sheltered a generator.

The date the shed was constructed and whether it has been moved are unknown.

Figure 157. The Generator Shed, 1993. The view is looking north.

The **Miscovich Blacksmith Shop (IDT-227)** is a rectangular, one-story, wood frame building (Figure 158). The foundation is on grade. The partially collapsed gable roof is covered with roofing felt over wood decking. The exterior is covered with roofing felt over horizontal wood siding. The main entry is on the north elevation and contains a door opening but the door is missing. The building is in poor condition.

Peter Miscovich built the blacksmith shop in the 1920s in Flat. It was located near the site where Alex Matheson later built his home (IDT-102). The The building served as his blacksmith shop when he was leasing the Guggenheim mining claims in the early 1920s. Peter Miscovich moved the building in 1924 when he started building the Discovery Camp. In recent decades, the Miscovich family has used the building for storage (Miscovich 1995:VI-100-101; Barnett 1995:162).

Figure 158. The Miscovich Blacksmith Shop, 1993. The view is looking southwest.

The Riley/Miscovich Dredge (IDT-220)

The **Riley/Miscovich Dredge (IDT-220)** is a three-story, steel frame structure (Figure 159) located three-quarters of a mile east of the Discovery/Peter Miscovich Camp. The hull is made of steel pontoons and rests on a shelf in a dredge pond. The flat roof is covered with roofing felt. The dredge measures 40'x220' and the exterior is covered with horizontal wood siding. Harry Donnelley converted the dredge from a wooden hull to a steel hull in 1938. The gasoline engine was also converted to a three-cylinder, 125 horsepower Enterprise marine diesel engine. John Miscovich replaced the wood-burning boiler, which was used to keep water used in the dredge from freezing in the spring and winter, with an oil-burning boiler in 1959. The dredge had 56-3.5 cubic foot buckets. The bucket line is about 40' south of the dredge.

Figure 159. The Riley/Miscovich Dredge, 1993. The view is looking northeast.

The Union Iron Works of San Francisco built the Riley Dredge. The dredge was shipped to Nome, hut not used there. In 1914, the Riley and Marston Mining Company installed the dredge on the right limit of the Discovery Claim on Otter Creek, two miles east of Flat (Brooks 1914:56). The Riley Investment Company acquired ownership of the dredge and it mined near the confluence of Black and Otter Creeks from 1914 to 1920. It moved upstream toward Granite Creek, mining claims underlying the town of Discovery and destroying that community. It later worked its way west until it was two miles east of Flat in 1929 (Smith 1929:34). In the 1930s, the dredge mined just east of Flat near the airstrip (Mertie 1933:220; Barnett 1995:I-170).

In 1938, Harry Donnelley, the principal owner of the J.E. Riley Investment Company, hired Washington Iron Works to rebuild the dredge. A new steel hull was constructed and a diesel power plant installed. The dredge resumed operating just east of Flat through 1942 until wartime restrictions on mining forced the dredge to shut down. John Ogriz and Arnold Kobler, operating under the name Otter Creek Dredging Company, purchased and re-equipped the dredge in 1952 and resumed dredging. John Miscovich bought the dredge from Kobler in 1958 and operated it until 1966 when a fire destroyed the machine shop, causing operations to cease. During its years of service, the Riley Dredge processed 148,598 ounces of refined gold from 6,419,242 yards of gold bearing gravels (Bundtzen *et al.* 1992:24-25; Miscovich 1995:VI-92, 94).

The **Golden Horn Mine (IDT-228)** is located one-half mile southeast of the Discovery/ Peter Miscovich Camp. It consists of two buildings and three structures (Figure 160) that are associated with gold lode mining at the Golden Horn Mine during the 1920s and 1930s. The mining part of the complex consists of a log cribbed vertical shaft, a wood framed vertical shaft, and a horizontal shaft. The camp portion of the complex is located about one-eight mile southwest of the mining features. The mine and camp are connected by a dirt road. The camp portion consists of a two-story wood frame bunkhouse and an assay office and outhouse. John Miscovich tore down a boiler house near the mine shafts and moved a generator building (IDT-217) to the Riley/ Otter Creek Camp. The buildings and structures that remain at the Golden Horn Camp were in fair condition in 1993.

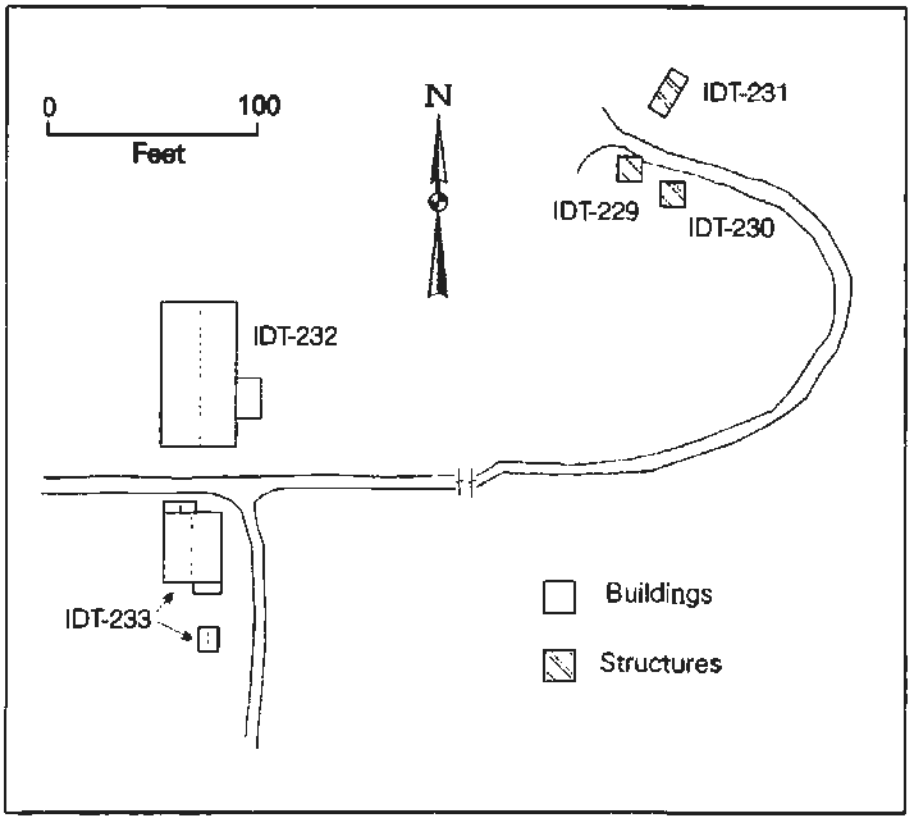

Figure 160. Map of the Golden Horn Mine.

Rasmus Nielson, a Danish geologist, discovered the Golden Horn gold-tungsten-antimony lode deposit in 1921. In 1922, John Warren continued to develop the property. He installed a small stamp mill and processed surface and underground ores. Mining engineer Wesley E. Dunkle leased the property in the mid-1930s and did further exploratory work. From 1925 to 1937, 528 tons of high grade ores were extracted from underground workings, yielding 2,706 ounces of gold, 2,620 ounces of silver, and 9,336 pounds of lead, mostly mined and shipped by Dunkle. John Popavich also mined and shipped ore in 1937. By 1938, underground workings consisted of two shafts with a combined depth of 303', 1,025' of drifts, and 480' of crosscuts. No further production from the underground workings has been reported. John Miscovich leased the claims from Bob Lyman from 1952 to 1973, then purchased them (Miscovich, personal communication, February 23, 1995). In 1977, a consortium of Union Carbide, WGM Incorporated, General Crude, and GCO Minerals conducted extensive subsurface testing of Golden Horn deposits. The results were inconclusive

and exploration was discontinued in 1981 (Bundtzen *et al.* 1992:22). In recent years, John Miscovich has attempted to attract a large-scale mining company to develop the mine. He was conducting open pit mining at the Golden Horn Mine during the summer of 1993.

The **Golden Horn Assay Office (IDT-233)** is a rectangular, one-story, wood frame building (Figure 161). The foundation is timbers on grade. The gable roof is covered with corrugated metal. Shiplap siding covered by roofing felt covers the exterior walls of the building. An arctic entry with shiplap siding and a plank door is on the eastern half of the north elevation. Corrugated metal covers the gable roof. A 6/6 double-hung window is located west of the arctic entry. A 6/6 double-hung window and a six-light, fixed sash window are located on the east elevation of the building. A six-light, fixed sash window, a 6/6 double-hung window, and a five-panel door are on the west elevation. A shed roof addition on the south elevation has shiplap siding. The roof is covered with corrugated metal. A single-light, fixed sash window faces south.

A wood frame outhouse is located about 20' southwest of the assay office. Horizontal wood siding covers the gable roof and exterior. A plank door faces north.

The assay office was built in the 1930s. Bert Needing, the mine manager, lived in the building during the 1930s. Living quarters were located in the front (north end) of the building. Assay activities were conducted in the back of the building (Miscovich 1995:VI-98-99).

Figure 161. The Golden Horn Assay Office, 1993. The view is looking southwest.

The **Golden Horn Bunkhouse (IDT-232)** is a rectangular, two-story, wood frame building (Figure 162). The foundation is timbers on grade. Corrugated metal covers the gable roof. The siding is shiplap covered by roofing felt. The main entry is on the south elevation. A gable roof arctic entry is centered on the ground floor. It is flanked by two 6/6 double-hung windows. A six-light, fixed sash window is located above the arctic entry on the second floor. Three 6/6 double-hung windows are located on the ground floor of the west elevation. The

second floor has three six-light, fixed sash windows. Two five-panel doors are located on the ground floor of the north elevation. The second floor has a six-light, fixed sash window on top of a boarded up window opening. A two-story shed roof addition is centered on the east elevation and is flanked by two six-light, fixed sash windows on the ground floor. A six-light, fixed sash window is located on the second floor. A six-light, fixed sash window is centered on the first and second stories of the south elevation on the east addition. A six-light, fixed sash window is centered on the south elevation of the second story of the addition.

Figure 162. The Golden Horn Bunkhouse, 1993. The view is looking northwest.

The bunkhouse was constructed in the mid-1930's and is in its original location. A twelve man mining crew and a cook stayed in the bunkhouse. The two-story addition was a shower. The cook's quarters, a washroom, and a mess hall table were located downstairs (Miscovich 1995:VI-97-99).

The **Golden Horn Log Cribbed Vertical Shaft (IDT-229)** of the Golden Horn Mine Complex is a log structure made with double-notched logs (Figure 163, right foreground). The depth of the shaft is unknown.

Rasmus Nielson, the discoverer of the Golden Horn lode deposit, built the log cribbed shaft in 1921 (Miscovich 1995:VI-99).

The **Golden Horn Wood Framed Vertical Shaft (IDT-230)** is a wood frame structure constructed with planks and timbers (Figure 163, center). The shaft is framed with vertical timbers and the interior is sided with horizontal wood planking. The vertical shaft extends down through four levels. The depth of the shaft is unknown (Bundtzen *et al.* 1992:22).

Mining engineer Wesley E. Dunkle constructed the vertical shaft in the mid-1930s.

The **Golden Horn Horizontal Adit (IDT-231)** is a horizontal mining adit. The structure is the lowest level of the mine and is timbered inside. The inside of the structure is flooded. No other structural information is known about the adit.

Rasmus Nielson started building the horizontal adit in 1921. John Warren extended the adit in 1922. Wesley E. Dunkle also used the adit in the 1930s during his attempt to develop the mine (Bundtzen *et al.* 1992:22).

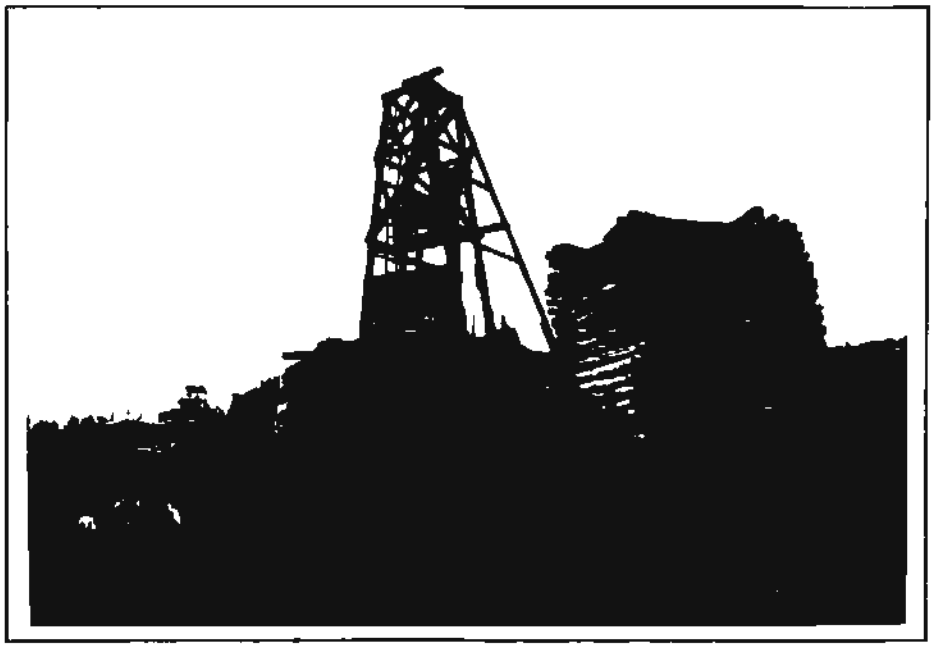

Figure 163. The Golden Horn Wood Framed Shaft (center) and Log Cribbed Shaft (right), 1993. The view is east.

The Fullerton Mining Camp on lower Flat Creek

The **Fullerton Mining Camp on lower Flat Creek (IDT-234)** consists of five buildings, the ruins of two other buildings, and two sites (Figure 164). The standing buildings include a small bunkhouse, a garage, two sheds, and an outhouse laying on its side. The two building ruins are the remains of an outhouse and a shop building. The site is located on the west side of Flat Creek and on the east side of Flat Creek Road. A bulldozer trail bisects the mining camp. All of the buildings and ruins are located between this trail and Flat Creek. A beaver pond created by the damming of Flat Creek is located on the east edge of the site. Water from the pond has backed up into several buildings. The site also includes a scatter of debris on the east side of the dirt road and a scatter of lumber on the west side of the road. At least one other building, a tool shed, was located at the camp. Mark Kepler moved the tool shed to Flat and converted it to a shower building (IDT-123).

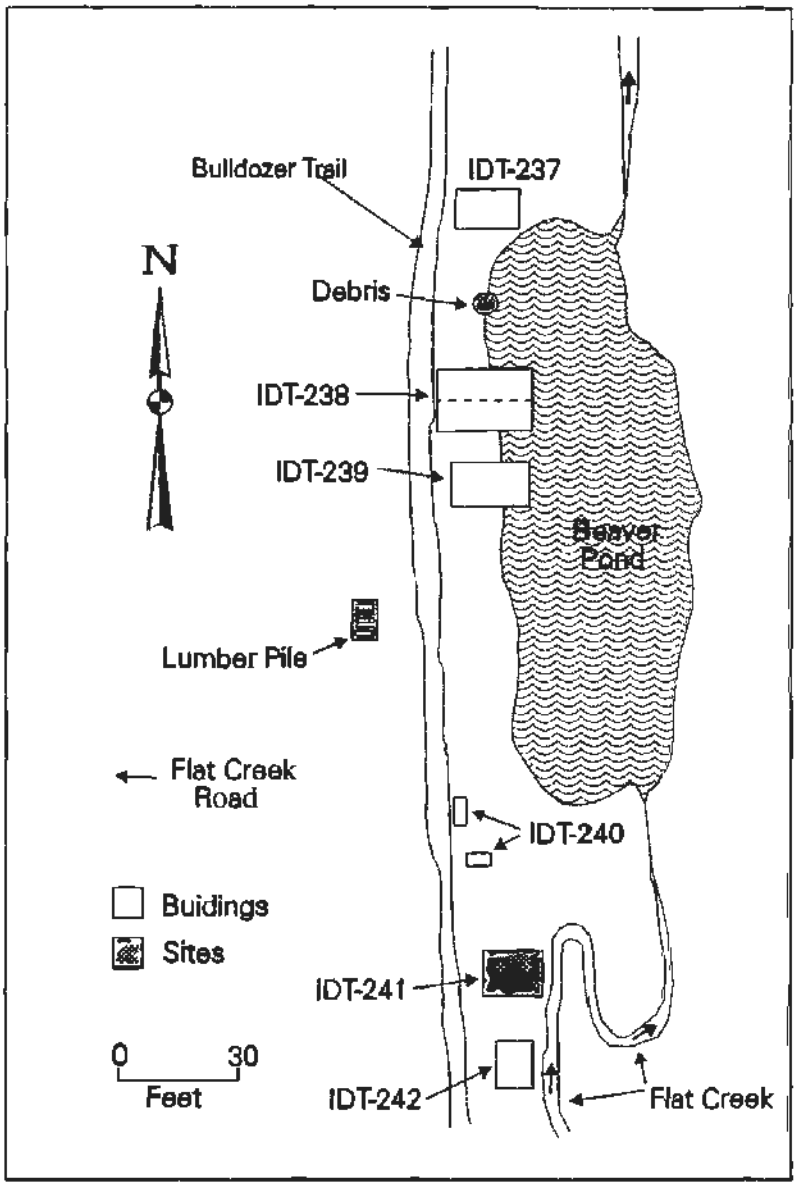

Figure 164. Map of the Fullerton Mining Camp on lower Flat Creek.

John and Richard Fullerton built this mining camp on lower Flat Creek in 1956. The camp was their headquarters while they were mining in the adjacent area for three or four summers. All of the buildings at the camp came from Patty Savage's old mining camp, which was located further up Flat Creek.

The Fullerton brothers abandoned this camp about 1960 (Fullerton, personal communication, July 25, 1993; Kepler 1995:123).

The **Small Bunkhouse (IDT-237)** is a rectangular, one-story, wood frame building (Figure 165). The gable roof and exterior are covered with roofing felt over horizontal siding. The building measures 17'9"x20'4" and the roof line is oriented east-west. The main entry is on the east elevation but has no door. A window opening is located on the north and west elevation. The cabin is in poor condition.

The bunkhouse served as living quarters.

Figure 165. Small Bunkhouse, 1993. The view is looking southeast.

The **Garage (IDT-238)** is a rectangular, one-story, wood frame building (Figure 166). The foundation is on grade. The gable roof is covered with corrugated metal. The exterior is covered with roofing felt and battens over shiplap. Most of the roofing felt is missing from the walls. The building measures 17'4"x 20'7" and the gable roof is oriented east-west. The garage has large door openings on the east and west elevations, but the double

Figure 166. The Garage at the Fullerton Camp, 1993. The view is looking northeast.

doors are missing. Most of the interior of the garage is flooded by water from a beaver pond located immediately to the east.

The Fullerton brothers used this building to shelter and service equipment used during their mining operations on lower Flat Creek in the late 1950s.

The **Storage Shed (IDT-239)** is a rectangular, one-story, wood frame building (Figure 167). The foundation is logs on grade. The partially collapsed shed roof is covered with roofing felt over wood decking. The exterior walls are covered with roofing felt and batten boards over horizontal siding. Most of the roofing felt is missing. The building measures 11'6"x 20'7". The main entry is on the west elevation, which has a large plank door and a smaller door opening. The door to the latter is missing. The building is in poor condition and is partially flooded by a beaver pond immediately to the east.

The Fullerton brothers used this building to store supplies and equipment during their mining operations on lower Flat Creek in the late 1950s.

Figure 167. The Fullerton Storage Shed, 1993. The view is looking southeast.

The **Outhouse Ruins (IDT-240)** consists of the remains of two wood frame outhouses. The first outhouse is broken off near the base, as though it was hit by a piece of heavy equipment. The shed roof and sides were covered with horizontal wood siding. It measures 3'6"x4'. A broken porcelain toilet is located in the base of the building. The second outhouse is intact but has fallen over on one side. The shed roof and exterior walls are covered with vertical wood siding. The building measures 3'6"x4' and had one hole.

The Fullerton brothers used these two outhouses as part of their mining operations on lower Flat Creek in the late 1950s.

The **Work Shop Ruins (IDT-241)** consists of the remains of a rectangular, one-story, wood frame building (Figure 168). The foundation is wooden blocks. The floor is made of decking and is intact. The rest of the building has collapsed. Roofing felt and batten boards cover the gable roof, which is intact. The building measures 17'2"x18'4". The exterior was

covered with roofing felt over wood siding. The north wall is partially intact, but is laying north of the building foundation. Sections of the other walls and artifacts, such as rusted tools and five 50 gallon barrels, are scattered around the ruins.

The Fullertons used this building as a workshop to repair equipment while mining on lower Flat Creek.

Figure 168. The ruins of the Fullerton Work Shop, 1993. The view is looking southeast.

The **Fullerton Shed (IDT-242)** is a rectangular, one-story, wood frame building (Figure 169). The foundation is horizontal timbers. The partially collapsed shed roof and the exterior walls are covered with roofing felt over wood siding. The building measures 7'x13'4". The main entry is on the east elevation and contains a plank door. A six-light, fixed sash window is located on the north elevation. Artifacts inside the building include a hand-cranked portable phonograph, fuel cans, clothing, a lantern, a boot, black plastic sheeting, and structural debris from the collapsed portion of the roof. A small automobile radiator is located just south of the shed.

Figure 168. The ruins of the Fullerton Work Shop, 1993. The view is looking southeast.

The Fullerton brothers used this shed for living quarters.

EVALUATION

During 1993, the cultural resources survey crew documented 110 buildings, structures and sites in the town of Flat and an additional 37 properties in four nearby mining camps. Only significant buildings, structures and sites are included in these numbers. Outbuildings, such as sheds and outhouses, were not generally included in the count of properties inventoried. Outbuildings were included with principal structures as one property. A list of buildings, structures and sites in Flat, organized by geographic area within Flat, can be found in Appendix A. A list of buildings, structures and sites in the four mining camps near Flat can he found in Appendix B.

Evaluation of properties in Flat

Historic themes represented by the buildings, structures and sites in Flat include mining, commerce, and community development. Table 1 shows the historic uses of the 110 properties inventoried in Flat. The table also shows historic uses by geographic area within the town. Twenty-six properties were used for mining or mining related activities. Twenty-four properties were used for commercial purposes, such as stores, hotels, restaurants, bars, and houses of prostitution. Sixty-one properties were used as residences. Nine properties were public buildings or facilities, such as community halls, schools, and post offices. The historic use of one property is unknown at this time. Eleven properties were used for multiple purposes, such as a residence from 1920 to 1935 and commercial activity from 1936 to 1950.

Survey Area	Indust-rial	Commer-cial	Residen-tial	Public	Un-known	Total Uses	Proper-ties with Multi-use	Total Properties
Mid-town	5	3	13	3	0	24	[5]	19
Donnelley Complex	-	8	1	-	-	9	-	9
Turner & Wood Complex	-	5	1	-	-	6	-	6
Matheson/NADC Complex	12	-	5	-	1	18	[1]	17
West Flat	3	-	1	-	-	4	-	4
Flat Creek Road	2	1	12	-	-	15	-	15
Southcentral Flat	2	0	6	2	-	10	[1]	9
Airstrip	1	1	2	1	-	5	-	5
Red Light District	1	5	18	-	-	24	[4]	20
Northwest Flat	-	1	2	3	-	6	-	6
Totals	26	24	61	9	1	121	[11]	110

Table 1. Historic uses by geographic area of properties inventoried in Flat.

Flat's 110 buildings, structures and sites date from 1910 to the 1980s. Table 2 provides a breakdown of the Flat's historic resources based on the decade of construction. Ninety-nine of these resources, a vast majority, date from 1910 to 1945. They include 12 buildings, two

Resource Type	1910s	1920s	1930s	1940-1945	1946+ or Unknown	Total
Mid-town						
Buildings	6	4	4	-	1	15
Structures	-	-	-	-	-	0
Sites	2	1	1	-	-	4
Donnelley Commercial Complex						
Buildings	1	4	4	-	-	9
Structures	-	-	-	-	-	0
Sites	-	-	-	-	-	0
Turner and Wood Commercial Complex						
Buildings	1	2	-	-	-	3
Structures	-	-	-	-	-	0
Sites	-	2	1	-	-	3
Matheson/NADC Complex						
Buildings	-	4	7	-	3	14
Structures	1	1	1	-	-	3
Rites	-	-	-	-	-	0
West Flat						
Buildings	-	-	2	1	-	3
Structures	1	-	-	-	-	1
Sites	-	-	-	-	-	0
Flat Creek Road						
Buildings	-	5	2	1	-	8
Structures	-	-	-	-	1	1
Sites	2	3	1	-	-	6
Southcentral Flat						
Buildings	1	-	2	1	3	7
Structures	-	-	-	-	-	0
Sites	1	-	1	-	-	2
Airstrip						
Buildings	-	-	3	-	1	4
Structures	-	-	-	-	-	0
Sites	-	-	-	-	1	1
Red Light District						
Buildings	2	4	7	-	1	14
Structures	-	-	-	-	-	0
Sites	-	5	1	-	-	6
Northwest Flat						
Buildings	1	-	2	1	-	4
Structures	-	-	-	-	-	0
Sites	1	1	-	-	-	2
Totals for Flat						
Buildings	12	23	33	4	9	81
Structures	2	1	1	0	1	5
Sites	6	12	5	0	1	24
Totals	20	36	39	4	11	110

Table 2. Dates of construction of buildings, structures and sites in the town of Flat.

structures, and six sites that date from the 1910s, 23 buildings, one structure, and 12 sites that date from the 1920s, 33 buildings, one structure, and five sites that date from the 1930s, and four buildings that date from 1940-1945. Nine properties date from 1946 through 1987. The dates that the remaining two properties were built are unknown, but probably date from the 1930s or 1940s.

Due to events in the town's history, such as natural disasters and mining within the town, many of Flat's historic resources have changed considerably over time. While there are a significant number of buildings, structures and sites that have survived from the 1910s, 1920s and 1930s, many of those resources have changed considerably. Most of Flat's early buildings were small, reflecting a first generation mining camp in a remote area of Alaska's interior where building materials were expensive or difficult to obtain. As the area matured as a mining district, miners, businessmen and residents made additions to their buildings to provide additional space for commerce, industrial activity, and living quarters.

More than half of Flat's buildings and structures were moved between 1924 and the late 1960s due to natural disasters or mining activity within the town's boundaries. Some buildings were moved as many as three times so that draglines or dredges could get at the gold bearing gravels under the town (Miscovich 1995:I-2, 11). Table 3 provides a breakdown by geographic area of buildings and structures in Flat that have been moved. The table includes a number of "moved" sites, in which the buildings have collapsed, been destroyed or were partially or fully demolished for salvage after they were moved. Sixty of Flat's historic resources, more than one-half, have been moved. Thirty-seven historic resources are in their original location. It is not known if the remaining 13 historic resources, all of which date from the 1920s and 1930s, have been moved.

Resource Type	Moved	Not Moved	Un-known	Total
Mid-town				
Buildings	12	3	-	15
Structures	-	-	-	0
Sites	4*	-	-	4
Donnelley Commercial Complex				
Buildings	5	2	2	9
Structures	-	-	-	0
Sites	-	-	-	0
Turner and Wood Commercial Complex				
Buildings	3	-	-	3
Structures	-	-	-	0
Sites	1*	2	-	3
Matheson/NADC Complex				
Buildings	7	5	2	14
Structures	2	1	-	3
Sites	-	-	-	0
West Flat				
Buildings	1	2	-	3
Structures	1	-	-	1
Sites	-	-	-	0
Flat Creek Road				
Buildings	3	4	1	8
Structures	-	1	-	1
Sites	1*	4	1	6
Southcentral Flat				
Buildings	6	1	0	7
Structures	-	-	-	0
Sites	1*	-	1	2
Airstrip				
Buildings	1	3	-	4
Structures	-	-	-	0
Sites	-	1	-	1
Red Light District				
Buildings	7	4	3	14
Structures	-	-	-	0
Sites	2*	1	3	6
Northwest Flat				
Buildings	2	2	-	4
Structures	-	-	-	0
Sites	-	2	-	2
Totals for Flat				
Buildings	48	25	8	81
Structures	3	2	-	5
Sites	9*	10	5	24
Totals	60	37	13	110

* = Buildings moved before they became sites

Table 3. Flat historic resources that have been moved.

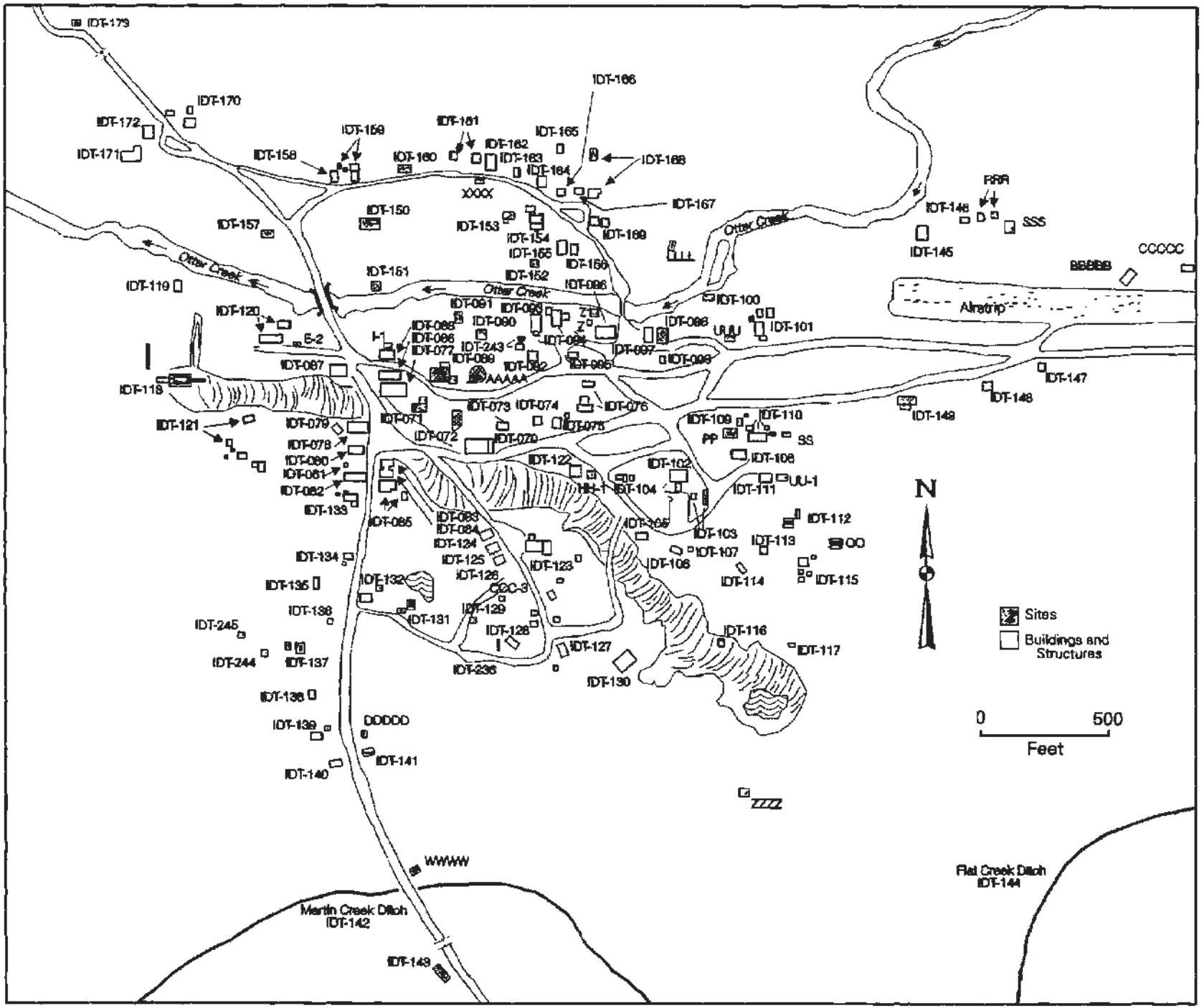

Figure 170. Map of buildings, structures and sites recorded in Flat during 1993.

The historic properties in Flat (Figure 169) consist of a second or third generation mining camp dating from the 1930s and early 1940s. Many of the town's important commercial and public buildings have been moved and Flat's frontier street-scapes of the 1910s have disappeared.

As Flat matured as a community in the late 1910s, 1920s and 1930s, more families settled in the town. In general, industrial, commercial, residential, and public buildings reflected the utilitarian nature of a mining camp. Due to the expense of building materials and the availability of abandoned buildings in nearby Iditarod, many of the buildings in Flat that were added after the 1924 fire were moved to Flat from Iditarod. New commercial and residential buildings constructed in Flat in the late 1920s and 1930s were larger than earlier buildings, reflecting the accumulation of wealth by successful miners and businessmen.

Evaluation of properties in the mining camps near Flat

The buildings, structures and sites of the four mining camps near Flat represent the historic theme of mining. Table 4 shows the historic uses of the 37 properties inventoried at the Riley/Otter Creek Camp, the Discovery/Peter Miscovich Camp, the Riley Dredge, the Golden Horn Camp, and the Fullerton Camp on lower Flat Creek. All 19 buildings and structures at the Riley/Otter Creek Camp were used for mining or mining related activities, although three were used earlier as residences and one was associated earlier with the Marshall's Office in Flat. The six historic resources at the Discovery/Peter Miscovich Camp, the one resource at the Riley Dredge, the five resources at the Golden Horn Camp and the six historic resources at the Fullerton Camp on lower Flat Creek were used for mining or mining related activities.

Survey Area	Indust-rial	Commer-cial	Residen-tial	Public	Un-known	Total Uses	Proper-ties with Multi-use	Total Properties
Riley/Otter Creek	19	-	3	1	-	23	[4]	19
Discovery/Miscovich	6	-	-	-	-	6	-	6
Riley Dredge	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Golden Horn	5	-	-	-	-	5	-	5
Fullerton (Flat Creek)	6	-	-	-	-	6	-	6
Totals	37	0	3	1	0	41	[4]	37

Table 4. Historic uses of properties inventoried in the camps outside of Flat.

The historic resources at the four mining camps date from the 1910s to the 1970s. Table 5 provides a breakdown of the dates of construction of the properties in the mining camps near Flat. Fourteen of the 37 historic resources at these camps date from the 1930s. The dates that another 14 of the properties were constructed are unknown. The Riley/Otter Creek Camp contains one building from the 1910s, one building from the 1920s, nine buildings and one structure from the 1930s, one building from the early 1940s, and six buildings for which the dates of construction are unknown. The Discovery/Peter Miscovich Camp contains three build-

Resource Type	1910s	1920s	1930s	1940-1945	1946+ or Unknown	Total
Riley/Otter Creek Mining Camp						
Buildings	1	1	9	1	6	18
Structures	-	-	1	-	-	1
Sites	-	-	-	-	-	0
Subtotal	1	1	10	1	6	19
Discovery/Peter Miscovich Camp						
Buildings	-	3	1	-	2	6
Structures	-	-	-	-	-	0
Sites	-	-	-	-	-	0
Subtotal	0	3	1	0	2	6
Riley Dredge						
Buildings	-	-	-	-	-	0
Structures	1	-	-	-	-	1
Sites	-	-	-	-	-	0
Subtotal	1	0	0	0	0	1
Golden Horn Mining Camp						
Buildings	-	-	2	-	-	2
Structures	-	2	1	-	-	3
Sites	-	-	-	-	-	0
Subtotal	0	2	3	0	0	5
Fullerton Mining Camp on lower Flat Creek						
Buildings	-	-	-	-	4	4
Structures	-	-	-	-	-	0
Sites	-	-	-	-	2	2
Subtotal	0	0	0	0	6	6
Totals for the mining camps near Flat						
Buildings	1	4	12	1	12	30
Structures	1	2	2	0	0	5
Sites	0	0	0	0	2	2
Totals	2	6	14	1	14	37

Table 5. Dates of construction of buildings, structures and sites in four mining camps near Flat.

ings from the 1920s, one building from the 1930s, and two buildings for which the dates of construction are unknown. The Riley Dredge dates from the 1910s. The Golden Horn Mine contains two structures from the 1920s and two buildings and one structure from the 1930s. The Fullerton Mining Camp contains four buildings and two sites for which the dates of construction are unknown. These resources originated at an earlier camp farther up Flat Creek and the dates they were constructed are unknown.

Most of the historic resources at these four camps have been moved, reflecting the transient nature of mining in general and mining camps in particular. Table 6 lists the mining camp buildings, structures and sites that are in their original location and those that have been moved. The table includes a number of "moved" sites, in which the buildings have collapsed, been destroyed or were partially or fully demolished for salvage after they were moved. Twenty-seven of the 37 historic resources at these camps have been moved. Eight are in their original location. It is not known if two other buildings are in their original location or have been moved. All but one of the 18 buildings and structures at the Riley/ Otter Creek Camp have been moved. The remaining 17 buildings and one structure have been moved within the camp, originated at other mining camps, or came from the town of Flat. The Discovery/Peter Miscovich Camp contains two buildings that are in their original location, two that were moved from other localities, and two for which there is no information if they were moved. The Riley Dredge, which was built to be mobile, has moved extensively over the years. The two buildings and three structures at the Golden Horn Mine are in their original locations. Four buildings and the remains of two other buildings at the Fullerton Camp were moved to that location from another mining camp.

Resource Type	Moved	Not Moved	Un-known	Total
Riley/Otter Creek Camp				
Buildings	17	1	-	18
Structures	1	-	-	1
Sites	-	-	-	0
Subtotal	18	1	0	19
Discovery/Peter Miscovich Camp				
Buildings	2	2	2	6
Structures	-	-	-	0
Sites	-	-	-	0
Subtotal	2	2	2	6
Riley Dredge				
Buildings	-	-	-	0
Structures	1	-	-	1
Sites	-	-	-	0
Subtotal	1	0	0	1
Golden Horn Camp				
Buildings	-	2	-	2
Structures	-	3	-	3
Sites	-	-	-	0
Subtotal	0	5	0	5
Fullerton Camp on lower Flat Creek				
Buildings	4	-	-	4
Structures	-	-	-	0
Sites	2*	-	-	2
Subtotal	6	-	0	6
Totals for Mining Camps near Flat				
Buildings	23	5	2	30
Structures	2	3	-	5
Sites	2*	-	-	2
Totals	27	8	2	37

* = Buildings moved before they became sites

Table 6. Historic resources in mining camps near Flat that have been moved.

These mining camps and equipment are representative of gold mining camps around Flat. The movement of buildings and structures from one camp or location to another has been common practice in the area for seven decades. The remote location of the Iditarod mining district and the high costs of building materials and transportation prompted miners to adaptively reuse buildings and structures. Some of the buildings at these camps are all that remains of earlier mining camps that were located on Slate, Granite, Willow and Flat creeks. The tradition of moving buildings and structures and adapting them for use in new mining operations was common practice among gold miners in Alaska and in the American west generally.

Potential eligibility under the National Register program

Many of the historic resources in the town of Flat are eligible for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). Some historic resources, such as the Matheson Dredge, the Matheson House, the Donnelley House, the Donnelley and Sheppard Store, the Turner and Wood Store and the Community Hall, appear to be eligible as individual properties associated with the respective themes of mining, commerce or community development in Flat from the late 1920s to the late 1930s. These properties are locally significant and eligible under one or more of the following NRHP criteria: Criterion A (association with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of history), Criterion B (association with the lives of persons significant in the past), or Criterion C (embodiment of the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction) (U.S. Department of the Interior 1992).

An additional number of historic properties in Flat are likely be eligible for the NRHP if they are nominated as part of a historic district associated with the Iditarod National Historic Trail. The town of Flat contains the largest concentration of gold rush era (1910-1940) buildings associated with the Iditarod National Historic Trail. A preliminary estimate (Appendix A, far right column) of potential eligibility indicates that as many as 80 historic properties in Flat may be eligible in a NRHP district nomination as a third generation mining camp under the themes of mining, commerce and community develop during the period 1930-1940. Flat was the largest mining camp in the Iditarod mining district and was an important destination on the Iditarod Trail. Historic resources in a district nomination under an Iditarod National Historic Trail multiple property nomination would be locally or regionally significant. Historic resources in Flat could be eligible under one or more of NRHP Criterion A, B, C, or D (potential to yield information important in prehistory or history).

The physical integrity of the buildings, structures and sites in Flat varies greatly. Nomination of the resources would require a close look at each to determine which ones have lost historic integrity. The large number of moved buildings in the town, many of which were moved after the period of historic significance (1930-1940), will also require close scrutiny under NRHP Criteria Consideration B, which sets special requirements for eligibility for properties that have been moved. Given the historic pattern of moving buildings and the period of significance that the buildings represent, establishing the eligibility of individual buildings that have been moved may not be too difficult. It will be important to secure the support of the owners of the buildings, structures, land, and mining claims in the nomination process to encourage preservation and continued use of the resources in ways that will protect their historic integrity.

Some of the historic resources associated with the mining camps near Flat also may be eligible for the National Register. The Discovery/Peter Miscovich Camp, the Riley Dredge, and the Golden Horn Camp may be eligible as historic districts or elements of a district under the theme of mining in the years 1920-1940. As in the case of Flat, the argument for eligibility of these camps and historic resources would be strongest if they were nominated as part of a multiple property nomination associated with the Iditarod National Historic Trail. Since all of the structures at the Riley/Otter Creek Camp and the Fullerton Camp were moved to those locations in the 1950s, 1960s and 1970s, it appears doubtful that those two camps will meet the eligibility criteria for the NRHP.

Additional work needed

Flat is a unique community and contains the largest number of gold rush era buildings associated with the Iditarod Trail. Preservation of these historic resources should be a priority for both the building and land owners. A National Register nomination would be an important step toward gaining recognition of Flat's unique role in the history of the Iditarod mining district and the Iditarod National Historic Trail.

Additional work is needed before the historic resources in Flat and the nearby camps can be nominated to the NRHP. Additional interviews should be conducted with former residents knowledgeable about the resources. Information about the date of construction, historic use, changes over time, and movement of many of the buildings and structures is still unknown. The interviews should focus on additional information about those buildings and structures. Location and acquisition of photographs of these historic resources during the years prior to 1940 are also important as those photographs will help document changes in the buildings over time.

Careful consideration should be given to the question of loss of physical and historic integrity of the resources. Many of the buildings and structures in Flat and the nearby mining camps are deteriorating from the elements, neglect, abandonment, lack of maintenance, and salvage activities. Consideration should also be given to determining which historic ruins and features in Flat retain physical context and significance that allow for interpretation of the remains as historic archaeological sites.

There are many obstacles to preserving the historic resources in Flat and nearby mining camps. The continued survival of these resources is threatened not only by neglect, lack of maintenance, and salvage activities, but in some cases, such as the Golden Horn Mine, by future mining activities. The most serious obstacle to the preservation of these resources is the decline of economic activity in the area. Historic buildings and structures will not survive unless there is someone to use and maintain them. Mining has been on the decline in the area in recent decades. Recent changes in mining laws and regulations have done little to encourage mining activity in the area. Recreational use of the buildings may be an important use that will cause them to be maintained.

The pattern of land ownership is also an obstacle to preservation. The land is owned by the federal government. It is staked as federal mining claims, which limits use of the land to mining or mining related activity. Doyon Limited, the regional Native corporation in the area, has selected the land under the Alaska Native Land Claims Settlement Act of 1971. Doyon will probably become the new land owner if the mining claims are relinquished or invalidated. Prospects for broadening the local economy beyond mining to other economic activities such as tourism, recreation and guiding are poor if investors cannot purchase or obtain long-term leases on the land under the buildings. Some buildings in Flat are owned by absentee owners who only use them seasonally. These owners are unlikely to make substantial investments in maintenance if there is no chance of owning or leasing the land under the buildings.

The historic resources in Flat and the nearby mining camps are an important part of Alaska's gold rush heritage. Recognition and preservation of these resources should be an important goal of public agencies, private groups and individuals. A partnership of concerned individuals and agencies would be a way to preserve the historic buildings, structures and sites in Flat and the nearby mining camps.

APPENDIX A. LIST OF PROPERTIES IN FLAT

Mid-town

Property Name	AHRS Number	Rsrc Type	Date Built	Hist. Use	Date(s) Moved	Original Location	NRHP Criteria
Community Hall	IDT-070	Bldg	1925	Public	1943	Flat	A
Andy Miscovich Bar	IDT-071	Site	1910s	Resid/Comm	1925	Flat	A
Durand Restaurant/Joe Parker Bar	IDT-072	Site	1935	Comm	1945	Flat	A
Adams Cabin/Parker Generator Shed	IDT-073	Bldg	1920s	Resid/Comm	1948	Flat Creek	-
Savage/Fullerton Garage	IDT-074	Bldg	1930s?	Indust/Resid	1948	Flat Creek	A
Gustafson/Savage/Fullerton House	IDT-075	Bldg	1938-39	Resid	--	--	A
Alderson House	IDT-076	Bldg	1920s	Resid/Public	1933/45	Iditarod	A
Hill/Day/Agoff House	IDT-122	Bldg	1930s	Resid	1945	Iditarod	A
Guggenheim Office/Uotila House	IDT-092	Bldg	1912	Indust/Resid	1928-29	Flat	-
Miscovich House/Uotila Shop	IDT-243	Bldg	1910s	Resid	1920	Discovery	A
Guggenheim Hospital/School House	IDT-093	Bldg	1910s	Public	1921	Flat	A
Mutchler/Miscovich House	IDT-094	Bldg	1918	Resid	1925	Flat	A
Michaels/Miscovich House	IDT-095	Bldg	1910s	Resid	1921-22	Flat	A
Awe/Fullerton Shop	IDT-096	Bldg	1935	Indust	1930s	Flat	A
Mutchler/Uotila/Fullerton Barn	IDT-097	Bldg	1910s	Indust	1920s	Flat	A
Mutchler/Hard/Uotila/Awe Blacksmith Shop	IDT-098	Site	1910s	Indust	1920s	Flat	A
DeHouse/Kobler Building	IDT-099	Bldg	1927-28	Resid	1930s	Flat	A
Uotila/Marcell House Ruins	IDT-100	Site	1920s	Resid	1920s	Flat	A
Williams House	IDT-101	Bldg	1980s	Resid	--	--	-

Donnelley Commercial Complex

Property Name	AHRS No.	Rsrc Type	Date Built	Hist. Use	Date(s) Moved	Original Location	NRHP Criteria
Donnelley and Sheppard Store	IDT-077	Bldg	1927-28	Comm	1966	Flat	A,C
Cold Storage Building	IDT 078	Bldg	1930s	Comm	1936-37	Flat	A
Assay Office	IDT-079	Bldg	1910s	Comm	1935/66	Iditarod	A
Turner/Donnelley Warehouse	IDT-080	Bldg	1920	Comm	1956	Iditarod	A
Donnelley Garage	IDT-081	Bldg	1930s	Comm	Unknown	--	?
Donnelley Lumber Warehouse	IDT-082	Bldg	1920s or 30s	Comm	--	--	A
Donnelley Pipe Warehouse	IDT-083	Bldg	1930s	Comm	Unknown	--	A
Donnelley/Standard Oil Warehouse	IDT-084	Bldg	1920s	Comm	1930s	Flat	A
Donnelley House	IDT-085	Bldg	1937 or 38	Resid	--	--	A,B,C

Turner and Wood Commercial Complex

Property Name	AHRS No.	Rsrc Type	Date Built	Hist. Use	Date(s) Moved	Original Location	NRHP Criteria
Turner and Wood Store	IDT-086	Bldg	1920s	Comm	1937	Flat	A,C
Turner and Wood Warehouse #1	IDT-087	Bldg	1910s	Comm	1930s	Iditarod	A

Property Name	AHRS No.	Rsrc Type	Date Built	Hist. Use	Date(s) Moved	Original Location	NRHP Criteria
Turner and Wood Warehouse #2	IDT-088	Bldg	1920s	Comm	1930s	Flat	A
Adams/Lawrence Hotel	IDT-089	Site	1930	Comm	--	--	A
Adams Dog Barn	IDT-090	Site	1920s	Comm	1920s	Flat	A
ACS Wireless Station Site	IDT-091	Site	1920s	Public	--	--	A

Matheson/North American Dredging Company (NADC) Complex

Property Name	AHRS No.	Rsrc Type	Date Built	Hist. Use	Date(s) Moved	Original Location	NRHP Criteria
Matheson House	IDT-102	Bldg	1937-38	Resid	--	--	A,B,C
Matheson Guesthouse	IDT-103	Bldg	Unknown	Unknown	1960s	Unknown	?
Mess Hall	IDT-104	Bldg	1930s	Indust	1945	Slate Creek	A
Matheson Storage Building	IDT-105	Bldg	1930s	Indust	Unknown	--	A
Matheson Garage	IDT-106	Bldg	1930s?	Indust	Unknown	--	A
Byrd/Stevens Garage	IDT-107	Bldg	1930s?	Resid	1977	Flat	A
NADC Parts Warehouse	IDT-108	Bldg	1920s	Indust	--	--	A
NADC Washroom	IDT-109	Bldg	1920s or 30s	Indust	--	--	A
NADC Machine Shop	IDT-110	Bldg	1920s or 30s	Indust	--	--	A
NADC Garage	IDT-111	Bldg	1946-47	Indust	--	--	A
NADC Wanigan	IDT-112	Strct	1930s	Indust	1930-50s	--	A
Balange Carpentry Shop	IDT-113	Bldg	1948?	Resid	1948/72	Flat	A
Applebaum House/Stevens Garage	IDT-114	Bldg	1930s	Resid/Indust	1972	Flat	A
Joe Mitchell Cabin	IDT-115	Bldg	1930s?	Resid	1966	Flat	A
NADC Drilling Rig	IDT-116	Struct	1920s?	Indust	1920-50s	--	A,C
Shed on Skids	IDT-117	Bldg	1920s?	Indust	1920-50s	--	?
Site ZZZZ	-	Struct	1910s?	Indust	1910-50s	--	-
Flat Creek Ditch	IDT-144	Struct	1910s	Indust	--	--	A

West Flat

Property Name	AHRS No.	Rsrc Type	Date Built	Hist. Use	Date(s) Moved	Original Location	NRHP Criteria
Matheson Dredge	IDT-118	Struct	1916/1938	Indust	1910-60s	--	A,C
Jensen/NADC Pump House	IDT-119	Bldg	1930s	Indust	1946	Willow Creek	A
Turner/Hatten/Agoff Catsheds	IDT-120	Bldg	1940-41	Indust	--	--	A
Site E-2	-	Site	Unknown	Indust	1993	--	-
Sagoff/Demientieff/Wintz House	IDT-121	Bldg	1933	Resid	1946	Flat	A

Flat Creek Road

Property Name	AHRS No.	Rsrc Type	Date Built	Hist. Use	Date(s) Moved	Original Location	NRHP Criteria
Fullerton/Durand/Roper/Byrd House	IDT-133	Bldg	1920s	Resid	1929/30s	Flat	A
Remington/Duffy/Baquir House	IDT-134	Bldg	1920s	Resid	1937-38	Flat	-
Harry Agoff House	IDT-135	Bldg	1920s	Resid	1933/48	Iditarod	-

Property Name	AHRS No.	Rsrc Type	Date Built	Hist. Use	Date(s) Moved	Original Location	NRHP Criteria
Ogriz House	IDT-132	Bldg	1934	Resid	--	--	A
Kardanoff/Hatten/Stuver House	IDT-131	Bldg	1941	Resid	--	--	A
Anderson/Stuver House Ruins	IDT-136	Site	1920s	Resid	1935	Flat	A
McConeghy/Balange House Ruins	IDT-137	Site	1910s or 20s	Resid	--	--	A
Subterranean Cold Storage	IDT-244	Site	1920s	Comm	--	--	A
Lapp/Williams/Wolf Cabin Site	IDT-245	Site	1930s?	Resid	Unknown	--	A
Bassoff/Sakow House	IDT-138	Bldg	1920s	Resid	--	--	A
Becker House Ruins and Shed	IDT-139	Bldg	1930s	Resid	Unknown	--	A
Crook/Caughrean House	IDT-140	Bldg	1920s	Resid	--	--	A
Nash/Miller House Ruins	IDT-141	Site	1920s or 30s	Resid	--	--	A
Donnelley House/ACS Station	-	-	1920s	Resid/Publ	Unknown	--	-
Site DDDDD (shed)	-	-	1930s	Resid	Unknown	--	-
Site WWWWW (Acheson House)	-	-	1930s?	Resid	Unknown	--	-
Martin Creek Ditch	IDT-142	Struct	1954	Indust	--	--	-
Guggenheim Machine Shop	IDT-143	Site	1910s	Indust	--	--	A

Southcentral Flat

Property Name	AHRS No.	Rsrc Type	Date Built	Hist. Use	Date(s) Moved	Original Location	NRHP Criteria
Kepler House	IDT-123	Bldg	1987	Resid	--	--	-
NADC Office/Flat Post Office	IDT-124	Bldg	1937	Indust/Public	1958/86	Flat	A
Kepler Library/Darkroom	IDT-125	Bldg	Unknown	Resid	1950s/86	Flat	-
Burns/Kepler Workshop	IDT-126	Bldg	1930s	Resid	1980s	Flat	A
Parker/Miller/Kepler Guesthouse	IDT-127	Bldg	1950s	Resid	1981	Flat	-
Finn Annie/Burns House	IDT-128	Bldg	1910	Resid	1930s/40s	Flat	A
Anderson Shed Ruins	IDT-129	Site	1930s	Resid	Unknown	--	A
Guggenheim Dredge Bucket Line	IDT-236	Site	1912	Indust	1912-18	Flat	A
Signal Corps Building	IDT-130	Bldg	1942	Public	1950	Flat	A

Airstrip

Property Name	AHRS No.	Rsrc Type	Date Built	Hist. Use	Date(s) Moved	Original Location	NRHP Criteria
Shaffrick House	IDT-145	Bldg	1930s	Resid	--	--	A,C
Shaffrick Power Shed	IDT-146	Bldg	1930s	Resid	--	--	A
Sites RRR and SSS	-	-	1930s	Comm	1930s	Flat	-
Structures BBBB & CCCC (tanks)	-	Struct	1960s	Indust	Unknown	--	-
Airstrip Storage Shed	IDT-147	Bldg	1930s	Comm	1930s	Unknown	A
BLM Airstrip Storage Building	IDT-148	Bldg	1972	Public	--	--	-
Fullerton Hanger	IDT-149	Site	1956-57	Indust	--	--	-

Red Light District

Property Name	AHRS No.	Rsrc Type	Date Built	Hist. Use	Date(s) Moved	Original Location	NRHP Criteria
Wadsworth House Ruins	IDT-150	Site	1930s	Comm	--	--	A
Winters/Teddy House Ruins	IDT-151	Site	1920s	Comm/Resid	1930s	Flat	A
Teatoff/Menzoff/Scott/Baker Cabin	IDT-152	Site	1920s	Resid	Unknown	--	A
Emil Jensen House Ruins	IDT-153	Site	1920s	Resid	Unknown	--	A
Scott/Parker House	IDT-154	Bldg	1920s	Resid	Unknown	--	A
Brink/Flemings Log Cabin	IDT-155	Bldg	1920s	Resid	1920s	Flat	A
Awe/Weber/Gularte/Hubbard House	IDT-156	Bldg	1920s	Indust/Resid	1930s	Flat	A
Marshall/Loranger/Norman Grg. Site	IDT-157	Site	1920s	Resid	1920s	Flat	-
Marshall/Loranger/Norman Garage	IDT-158	Bldg	1920s	Resid	1920s/90s	Flat	A
Cummings/Popavich/Loranger Cabin	IDT-159	Bldg	1910-11	Resid	1946	Flat	A
Finn Annie/Billie Harding House	IDT-160	Site	1920s	Comm	Unknown	--	A
Jensen/Miller/Stuver Cabin	IDT-161	Bldg	1910s or 20s	Resid	1920s	Iditarod	A
Stuver Shop/Shawn Flemings House	IDT-162	Bldg	1930s	Resid	Unknown	--	A
Jensen/Parker/Stevens/Stuver Garage	IDT-163	Bldg	1930s	Comm/Resid	--	--	A
Dukich/Parker/J. Flemings House	IDT-164	Bldg	1930s	Resid	--	--	A
Parker/Flemings Meat Shed	IDT-165	Bldg	1952-53	Resid	--	--	-
Nevella/Johnson/Flemings House	IDT-166	Bldg	1930s	Resid	1930s	Flat	A
Turner/Floyd/Parker/Olsen Shop	IDT-167	Bldg	1930s	Comm/Resid	1947/53	Flat	A
Marcell/Dahl/Stevens/Olsen House	IDT-168	Bldg	1930s	Resid	--	--	A
Stenberg/Gustafson/Olsen Shed	IDT-169	Bldg	1930s	Resid	Unknown	--	A

Northwest Flat

Property Name	AHRS No.	Rsrc Type	Date Built	Hist. Use	Date(s) Moved	Original Location	NRHP Criteria
Williams/Bacstrom/Blackwell House	IDT-170	Bldg	1940	Resid	1940s	Flat	A
ARC Repair Shop	IDT-171	Bldg	1930s	Public	--	--	A
ARC Garage	IDT-172	Bldg	1930s	Public	--	--	A
Gularte/Donnelley & Sheppard Warm Storage Building	IDT-173	Site	1910s	Comm	--	--	A
Cottonwood Cemetery	IDT-247	Site	1926	Public	--	--	A
Steen/Van Lumin/Agoff Cabin	IDT-246	Bldg	1914	Resid	1940/63	Flat	-

APPENDIX B. LIST OF PROPERTIES OUTSIDE OF FLAT

Riley/Otter Creek Camp (IDT-201)

Property Name	AHRS No.	Rsrc Type	Date Built	Hist. Use	Date(s) Moved	Original Location	NRHP Criteria
Mess Hall Building	IDT-202	Bldg	1937	Indust	1940s & 1960s	Slate Crk	-
Pomgran/Aiken/Miscov. Guesthouse	IDT-203	Bldg	1930s	Indust	1940s & 1960s	Willow Crk	-
Generator Shed	IDT-204	Bldg	1920s?	Public/Indust	1960s	Flat	-
Bunkhouse #1	IDT-205	Bldg	1930s	Indust	1960s	Disc/Miscovich Camp	-
Bathhouse	IDT-206	Bldg	1930s	Indust	1960s	Slate Ck	-
Bunkhouse #2	IDT-207	Bldg	1930s	Indust	1960s	Disc/Miscovich Camp	-
Bunkhouse #3	IDT-208	Bldg	1930s?	Indust	1960s	Disc/Miscovich Camp	-
Office and Workshop	IDT-209	Bldg	Unknown	Indust	1960s	Disc/Miscovich Camp	-
Well House	IDT-210	Bldg	1930s	Indust	1960s	Slate Crk	-
DeHnuse Resid./Miscovich Garage	IDT-211	Bldg	1930s	Resid/Indust	1958	Flat	-
Cat Shed	IDT-212	Bldg	1960s	Indust	--	--	-
Machine Shop	IDT-213	Bldg	1940s	Indust	1960s	Slate Crk	-
Fuel Storage Shed	IDT-214	Bldg	Unknown	Resid/Indust	1960s	Disc/Miscovich Camp	-
Riley Office/Kobler Cabin	IDT-215	Bldg	1910-11	Indust	1960	Riley/Otter Crk Camp	A
Warehouse	IDT-216	Bldg	Unknown	Resid/Indust	1979	Flat	-
Golden Horn Power House	IDT-217	Bldg	1930s	Indust	1970s	Golden Horn Mine	-
Drilling Shack on Skids	IDT-218	Bldg	Unknown	Indust	1960s	Disc/Miscovich Camp	-
Site Z	-	Bldg	1970s?	Indust	1990s	Riley/Otter Crk Camp	-
Miscovich Shovel	IDT-219	Struct	1935	Indnst	1935-70s	Disc/Miscovich Camp	A,C

Discovery/Peter Miscovich Camp (IDT-221)

Property Name	AHRS No.	Rsrc Type	Date Built	Hist. Use	Date(s) Moved	Original Location	NRHP Criteria
Bunkhouse	IDT-222	Bldg	1928	Indust	--	--	A
Workshop and Garage	IDT-223	Bldg	1935	Indust	--	--	A
Peter Miscovich Office/Residence	IDT-224	Bldg	1920s	Indust	1948	Disc/Miscovich Camp	A
Parts Shed	IDT-226	Bldg	Unknown	Indust	Unknown	--	?
Generator Shed	IDT-225	Bldg	Unknown	Indust	Unknown	--	?
Blacksmith Shop	IDT-227	Bldg	1920s	Indust	1924	Flat	A

Riley/Miscovich Dredge (IDT-220)

Property Name	AHRS No.	Rsrc Type	Date Built	Hist. Use	Date(s) Moved	Original Location	NRHP Criteria
Riley/Miscovich Dredge	IDT-220	Struct	1914/1938	Indust	1914-66	Otter Ck	A,B,C

Golden Horn Mine (IDT-228)

Property Name	AHRS No.	Rsrc Type	Date Built	Hist. Use	Date(s) Moved	Original Location	NRHP Criteria
Assay Office	IDT-233	Bldg	1930s	Indust	--	--	A
Bunkhouse	IDT-232	Bldg	1930s	Indust	--	--	A
Log Cribbed Shaft	IDT-229	Struct	1921-22	Indust	--	--	A
Wood Framed Shaft	IDT-230	Struct	1934	Indust	--	--	A
Horizontal Adit	IDT-231	Struct	1921	Indust	--	--	A

Fullerton Mining Camp on lower Flat Creek (IDT-234)

Property Name	AHRS No.	Rsrc Type	Date Built	Hist. Use	Date(s) Moved	Original Location	NRHP Criteria
Small Bunkhouse	IDT-237	Bldg	Unknown	Indust	1950s	Flat Crk	-
Garage	IDT-238	Bldg	Unknown	Indust	1950s	Flat Crk	-
Storage Shed	IDT-239	Bldg	Unknown	Indust	1950s	Flat Crk	-
Outhouse Ruins	IDT-240	Site	Unknown	Indust	1950s	Flat Crk	-
Workshop Ruins	IDT-241	Site	Unknown	Indust	1950s	Flat Crk	-
Fullerton Shed	IDT-242	Bldg	Unknown	Indust	1950s	Flat Crk	-

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